HAVE YOU SEEN THE LATEST
B.S.A. Model W
Price Rs. 126/- complete.
Wellington Cycle & Motor Co.,
Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Chronicle

HAVE YOU SEEN THE LATEST
B.S.A. Model W
Price Rs. 126/- complete.
Wellington Cycle & Motor Co.
Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL XV NO 36— BOMBAY FRIDAY FEBRUARY 11 1927 ONE ANNA

SHIPPING

P. & O. BRITISH INDIA.

(Incorporated in England.)

MAIL & PASSENGERS SERVICE.

P. and O. SAILINGS to PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date.	Steamers.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1927			
12 Feb	RAJPUTANA..	..—	16,568
19 ,,	RAZMAK	MOREA* —	10,918
26 ,,	RAWALPINDI		16,619
5 Mar	RAZMAK ..	NALDERA‡ ..	15,99[illegible]
12 ,,	RANPURA ..		16,585
19 ,,	RAZMAK †..		10,602
23 ,,	CHINA§ ..		7,952
30 ,,	KAISAR-I HIND ..		11,430
2 Apr.	NARKUNDA‡		16,227
9 ,,	RANCHI ..		16,650
16 ,,	RAZMAK† ..		10,602
23 ,,	RAJPUTANA		16,568
30 ,,	MOOLTAN‡		20,847
7 May	RAWALPINDI..		16,619
14 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MALWA* ..	10,940
21 ,,	RANPURA ..		16,585
28 ,,	DELTA ..	MALOJA ‡ ..	20,837
4 June	KAISAR-I-HIND		11,430
11 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MOREA* ..	10,918
18 ,,	CHINA ..		7,952
25 ,,	RAZMAK ..	NALDERA‡ ..	15,983
2 July	RAJPUTANA.		16,568
9 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MANTUA* ..	10,902

X Through steamers from Australia have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

* Through steamers from China have Limited accommodation for passengers from India.

†Terminates voyage at Marseilles.

‡ First Class Passengers only.

§Extra Steamer at following reduced rates :—

1st Saloon to London £80, £70 & £60.
" to Marseilles £72, £62 & £56
2nd " Saloon to London £54, & £52,
" to Marseilles £50 & £48.

The difference in Passage Rates is according to the position of the Cabins.

Very special berthing arrangements have been made to ensure the comfort of Passengers proceeding by the "China."

SPECIAL OFF SEASON RETURN TICKETS.

First Saloon Return Tickets at Special Reduced Rates will be issued for any Mail Steamer during the period commencing from Bombay with the sailing of the S.S. "KAISAR-I-HIND" on the 4th June 1927 and terminating with the steamer due in Bombay on the 23rd September. The accommodation allotted will be the best available in the First Saloon at the time of application. The fares will be as follows:—

To London and back by sea	£105
To London and back via Marseilles including P. and O. Special Train Across France in both directions	£120
To Marseilles and back	£100

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about	Steamers.	Tons.
1927		
10th March	DUMANA —	8,127
24th ,,	MANDALA —	8,246
14th April	MARGHA ...	8,268
12th May	DOMALA ..	8,441

On most of the P. & O. Mail steamers and on the B.I. Home Line Steamers Cots for Infants are available at a charge of £3 for the voyage. Application for these Cots should be made well in advance.

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO, STRAITS-CHINA, JAPAN and AUSTRALIA.

1927			
25th Feb.	ALIPORE	..	Straits & Japan
27th ,,	PERIM	..	Straits & Japan
1st March	DEVANHA	..	China & Japan
	MOOLTAN	..	At Colombo for Australia
15th ,,	DELTA	..	China & Japan
	COMORIN	..	At Colombo for Australia
29th ,,	NELLORE	..	China & Japan
31st ,,	MALOJA	..	For Colombo & Australia
12th April	NYANZA	..	China & Japan
	MOLDAVIA	..	At Colombo for Australia

SHIPPING

N. Y. K. LINE

SINGAPORE CHINA & JAPAN

Steamers.	Tons.	Arrive.	Leave.
*TAMBA MARU	5845	1 Feb.	12 Feb.
RANGOON M.	5059	13 Feb.	22 Feb
†TOTTORI M.	5973	15 Feb.	23 Feb.
RYUJIN MARU	6243	12 Feb.	24 Feb.
TOMI MARU	5444	15 Feb.	25 Feb.
HEIMEI MARU	4364	18 Feb.	28 Feb.
*AWA MARU	6028	1 Mar.	14 Mar.

* Passenger Steamers.
† For Karachi.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

Canada Building, Hornby Road, Bombay. Phone No. 20279. Telegrams: "Yusen."

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA O.S.K. LINE

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN via SINGAPORE HONGKONG & SHANGHAI

Steamer.	Arrival.	Departure.
Koryu Maru	9th Feb. 1927	20th Feb. 1927
*Honolulu Maru	10th ,, ,,	13th ,, ,,
Manshu Maru	14th ,, ,,	24th ,, ,,
Celebes Maru	20th ,, ,,	3rd March ,,
Borneo Maru	25th ,, ,,	7th ,, ,,
Indo Maru	5th March ,,	15th ,, ,,
Shiraha Maru	14th ,, ,,	21st ,, ,,

* Proceeds to Karachi.

For Particulars apply to:—
T. OHARA, Manager,

Phone No. 22150, Telegrams: "SHOSEN."

P. O. Box No. 355.

Taj Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.

Bombay Widows' Pension Fund, Ltd.

ESTABLISHED 1876.
NO. 35, MEDOWS STREET,
Behind Currency Bank.
FUNDED CAPITAL RS. 2,72,700.

Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.

Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation was entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.

The object is to make provisions for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate. 30 per cent. surrender value in case the wife pre-deceased. Twelve months' grace if occupation is lost.

25 per cent. Commission to Canvassers on First 12 months' subscription.

For details apply for a Copy of Rules to:

GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA & RANGOON.

1927			
14th Feb.	VITA	—	Karachi via Kathiawar coast ports.
16th ,,	BANDRA	—	Busreh via Karachi & Persian Gulf Ports.
16th ,,	KAROA	—	East & S. Africa.
18th ,,	VARSOVA	—	Busreh via Karachi

There will be sailings for Karachi on Mondays, Fridays, and Saturdays every week. Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by the Friday sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P. and O. Mail steamer or through passengers to Busreh.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay

INSURANCE

Western India Life Insurance Co, Ltd.

HEAD OFFICE:—Satara City.

PROGRESS OF THE COMPANY.

Valuation.	Year.	Surplus disclosed.
First	1917	Rs 11,532
Second	1920	Rs 27,737
Third	1923	Rs 1,16,544

No other Company started within 25 years could show equal results at the same age.

Excellent opportunity for reliable energetic men of position and ability to represent the Company.

For agency and other particulars please apply to:—

THE MANAGING DIRECTOR,
Satara City.

NETHERLANDS TRADING SOCIETY.

BANKERS.

Nederlandsche Handel—Maatschappy.
(Incorporated in Holland).
Established by Royal Charter 1877.

Fully paid up Capital ..... F 80,000,000
£ 6,666,666
Reserve Fund ..... F 43,777,341
£ 3,648,111

Head Office at AMSTERDAM.
(Holland).

Agencies at ROTTERDAM & THE HAGUE.
Head Agency at BATAVIA.

BRANCHES:

Dutch East Indies:—		
Bandjermasin	Macassar	Semarang
Bandoeng	Medan	Sibolga
Cheribon	Padang	Sourabaya
Djember	Palembang	Solo
Djocja	Pekalongan	Tegal
Kota Radja	Pontianak	Tjilatjap
		Weltevreden

Straits Settlements:—Singapore, Penang.
British India:—Bombay, Calcutta, Rangoon.
Hedjaz:—Jeddah.
Japan:—Kobe.
China:—Hongkong, Shanghai.
London Bankers.—The National Provincial Bank Ltd.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on daily balance up to Rs. 100,000. If the accrued interest for six months does not amount to Rs. 10 no interest will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed on terms to be ascertained on application.

LETTERS OF CREDIT DRAFTS issued on the above Agencies the principal Continental places, South Africa, America, and Australia.

Every description of Banking, Exchange and Bullion business transacted.

BOMBAY OFFICE.—82, Esplanade Road.

A. P. BOOGENSTEYN,
Agent.

Amichand Govanji

THE OLDEST AND MOST POPULAR CONFECTIONER'S DEPOT IN INDIA ESTABLISHED OVER HALF A CENTURY AGO.

Opposite Juma Masjid, Shaikh Memon Street, Out Fort, Bombay.
'Phone No. 670.

This establishment has been specially awarded the following certificates:—
Vegetarian Federal Union,
16, Farringdon Street, E.C.

We beg to inform the Vegetarian Federal Union of London that Amichand Govanji, the Indian Confectioner of Bombay, has been awarded a certificate from the Vegetarian Exhibition and Congress held in the year 1898 for the excellence and delicacy of his Confectionery.

(Sd.) W. HILL, Chairman.
(Sd.) HARRY PHILLIPS, Secretary.

LADWAS (sweet balls) of various description and sizes.

SUTTERFENNY (a fluid of thread-like round cake) sweetened and fragrant.

HALWAS of different descriptions such as (a) Mahim Halva (or Viv), (b) Saffron Halva with almonds, (c) Gunny Halva (d) Rose-scented Halva, (e) Venila Halva, (f) Muskati Halva, (g) Ice Cream Halva, (h) Orange Halva.

All orders executed under competent supervision with care and promptitude.

No such so-called preparations are genuine unless purchased from our Depot, bearing our sign board and bearing a printed label on the wrappers as well.

No. V. P. P. will receive our attention.

The generous public are requested to give it a trial.

The Bombay Chronicle

BUSINESS NOTICE.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the office not later than 5 p. m.

ALL REMITTANCES should be made payable to the "Bombay Chronicle" and cheques crossed.

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIBERS whose copies of the "Bombay Chronicle" are delayed in delivery will facilitate enquiry into the cause of the irregularity by noting the date of the paper on the wrapper, and sending it to the Manager.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

	Daily Edition, Local	Mofussil.
1 Year	.. Rs. 20	Rs. 25
6 Months	.. Rs. 10	Rs. 12-8
3 Months	.. Rs. 5	Rs. 6-4
1 Month	.. Rs. 1-14	Rs. 2-4

Subscription to Foreign Countries

Rs. 50 per year.

SINGLE COPY ONE ANNA.

SUNDAY EDITION

	Local.	Mofussil.	Foreign
Yearly	Rs. 3/8	Rs. 4	Rs. 7

PAYMENTS STRICTLY IN ADVANCE

The Sunday Edition must be subscribed for not less than one year.

SINGLE COPY ONE ANNA.

TO SECURE

Growth of perfect health, purity of body and nobleness of soul, please go through our booklet

"BRAHMA CHARYA"

(Continence)

Sent gratis and post free on writing to:

Atank Nigrah Pharmacy,
JAMNAGAR.

AMRUTANJAN

is the last word in the cure for aches and pains. 25 years of increasing sales prove this fact.

AMRUTANJAN

is the only Indian pain balm used in millions of homes. It certainly

CURES ALL

aches, pains, swelling, sprain, stiff joints, cold, cough, cuts, bruises chilblains, rheumatism, backache and a host of other pain troubles Cost 10 Annas.

Sold Everywhere.

It kills and cures all

ACHES AND PAINS

BANKING

SHILOTRI BANK, LTD.

Shilotri Bank Buildings, Tamarind Lane .. .. .. PORT, BOMBAY
Branches:—GIRGAUM, JAVERY BAZAR & POONA CITY.
Assets exceed Rs. 50,00,000/-

SAVINGS BANK 5 per cent p. a.

ON MONTHLY MINIMUM BALANCES

INVESTMENTS mainly in or against Gold & Government of India Securities
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA SECURITIES Bought and Sold promptly
ADVANCES GRANTED against Gold & Government of India Securities
TEN TOLA GOLD CHIPS of superior touch and correct weight ready for sale

DR. PRABHAKAR B. SHILOTRI, M. A., PH. D.
Managing Director.

INSURANCE

ORIENTAL

Government Security Life Assurance Company, Limited.

Established 1874. Funds Rs. 7,00,00,000

An ORIENTAL Limited Payment Life Policy with Profits is the SAFEST and MOST PROFITABLE FAMILY PROVISION securable.

The results of a 30 Years Limited Payment Participating Policy for Rs. 10,000 payable at death, effected at Age 23 next birthday on the assumption that Bonuses will be maintained at the last declared rate of Rs. 22.4 per thousand per annum. Annual Premium Rs. 310.

If Death occur in	Sum payable Including Bonus at assumed rate	Total Premiums paid.	Excess of Sum payable over Premiums paid.
6th year	Rs. 11,350	Rs. 1,860	Rs. 9,490
12th ,,	,, 12,700	,, 3,720	,, 8,980
18th ,,	,, 14,050	,, 5,580	,, 8,470
24th ,,	,, 15,400	,, 7,440	,, 7,960
30th ,,	,, 16,750	,, 9,300	,, 7,450
36th ,,	,, 18,100	,, 9,300	,, 8,890
42nd ,,	,, 19,450	,, 9,300	,, 10,150

For Prospectus, etc., apply to H. E. Jones, F. F. A., A. I. A., Manager, ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY or to any of the Offices Undernote:—

AHMEDABAD	COLOMBO	LAHORE	NAGPUR
AJMER	DACCA	LUCKNOW	POONA
ALLAHABAD	DELHI	MADRAS	RANGOON
BANGALORE	KARACHI	MANDALAY	RAWALPINDI
CALCUTTA	KUALA LUMPUR	MANGALORE	TRIVANDRUM

HINDUSTHAN CO-OPERATIVE

INSURANCE SOCIETY, LTD. (Calcutta.)

ASSETS .. .. .. Exceed Rs. 80,00,000.
NEW BUSINESS (1925-26) Over Rs. 60,00,000.

RESULTS OF 3rd VALUATION—(as at 30-1-'22):—
A reversionary BONUS OF Rs. 75/- per thousand for the quinquennium and a brilliant forecast for the future.

POLICY CONDITIONS: LIBERAL and free from vexatious terms, AUTOMATIC EXTENSION of policies is a speciality.

MANAGEMENT:—DEMOCRATIC under patriotic leaders and successful businessmen without any intermediate vested interest.

PREMIUM RATES:—LOWEST consistent with safety. THE SOCIETY has of late introduced WITHOUT PROFIT TABLES which afford maximum insurance at minimum cost.

It will amply repay the PROSPECTIVE INSURERS to enquire of the "HINDUSTHAN" before they decide where to insure.

Applications for Agencies are invited from gentlemen in position to influence business.

For further particulars apply to:—

N. DATTA,
Manager,
Bombay Branch.

Commissariat Building, Hornby Road,
BOMBAY.

INDIA PROVIDENT CO., LTD.

SPLENDID BONUS 25 % of the premium refunded as Bonus.

Funds about Rs. 1 LACS.

The Safest Office for Life Insurance for the poor. Premium Re 1 or 8 as. per month. Active and honest agents required on liberal remuneration. Apply at once to the SECRETARY, 29, Grey Street, CALCUTTA; or to

Messrs. R. M. DIVADKAR & Co., Chief Agents, Escot Building, D'Lima Street, Mazagon, Bombay

CLASSIFIED ADVT.

Readers, Private Short Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following rates :—

HALF ANNA

PER WORD

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words : Apply Box No.—Advertisement Department, 'Bombay Chronicle,' to be paid for.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows :—Box Number— Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT

LEARN TOUCH TYPEWRITING FREE, STANDARD TYPEWRITER COMPANY, 321, Hornby Road,
A R27

WANTED—UNEMPLOYED HANDS for Agency business in their own districts. Pay Rs. 25 and 50/ plus commission. Apply Box No. 1912 Advet. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle".
A R37

WANTED—A CHIEF AGENT for the Bombay Presidency on liberal terms of commission, Office allowance and bonus, Only really capable men need apply to Box 13, THE PEOPLE'S INSURANCE CO., LIMITED, 1, Chamberlain Road, Lahore.
A 28097

WANTED.—5 TICKET-COLLECTORS, 2 TIME-KEEPERS, 2 STORECLERKS for Railway. Apply with two annas stamps MANAGER, GRAND BUSINESS BUREAU, Delhi.
28140

SITUATIONS WANTED

WANTED—SITUATION by an experienced first class Mill Engineer. Apply Box No. 1911 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
R 31

HOTELS.

CALCUTTA HOTEL LD

MIRZAPUR SQUARE, NORTH, CALCUTTA.

Premier and Largest Hotel for Indian Ladies and Gentlemen. Charges Rs. 10, 6, 4 and 2-8 per diem. Telegrams :—"CALHOTEL"

PHOTOGRAPHY.

PHOTOGRAPHS.

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers from all parts of India for publication in "The Chronicle." Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering, scientific or other interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for on publication, at usual rates.

The Editor undertakes no responsibility for the return of unaccepted photographs, but every endeavour will be made to return rejected photographs, accompanied by stamped addressed envelopes. All photographs must be sent to the

EDITOR,
"Bombay Chronicle,"
Wallace Street, Fort, Bombay.

FINANCIAL.

WANTED—At once a LOAN of Rs. five to seven lacs at a minimum interest between 4 to 6 per cent. Excellent villages in U. P. worth 2 or 3 times more than the capital will be offered as security. Intending investor should communicate to Box 1902, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
R R1414

BOOKS AND STAMPS.

THE NATURE HEALER—Excellent English monthly—Started April 1926 teaches curing all acute and chronic Diseases by EARTH, WATER, HEAT, AIR. Annual subscription Rs. 3/- Specimen As. /5/- Apply MANAGER, "NATURE HEALER", Baghbazar, Calcutta.
L R36

MACHINERY, TOOLS ETC.

WANTED SHARP.—(1) ONE OIL EXPELLER, (2) One DOUBLE KAPAS OPENER, (3) One Compound STEAM ENGINE for driving 70 Gins. N. B.—All the above machinery either be quite new or Secondhand in Excellent Condition.

(4) One MANAGER for Cotton Factory, of reliable position, expert in cotton business, and possessing appreciable knowledge in English, Hindu and who has already worked in Factories will be preferred. Applications stating salary are invited. All further informations should be addressed to: Messrs. NATHU RAM CHAMAN LAL, Cotton Ginning and Pressing, Factory, Muktsar. (PUNJAB).
K R38

PROFESSION.

FREE TREATMENT FOR LEPROSY.
(Under Special Diet).

FREE SAMPLE PACKETS of the Infallible remedy for Leucoderma or White Leprosy to prove its efficacy and to show that the disease is not incurable as supposed. It never fails. The sample packet will be enough to produce wonders in only one inch spot. Write for it at once per V. P. P. for annas 6 to meet the cost of its transmission. Details of infallible remedies for Constipation, Dyspepsia, etc., etc. PANDIT KRIPARAM (Specialist in Leprosy), 8, Nandibagan Lane, Sulkhia (Howrah).

N.B.—"Leprosy and its Treatment," a guide to cure Leprosy. Price Rs. 2, postage As. 5 extra.

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS

FREE—A BLACK-BIRD FOUNTAIN PEN: For particulars, Write to:—BHARATI HOUSE,, Krishnaraj Mohalla, Mysore.
19

OLD COTTON DRIVING ROPES—We are buyers of all classes of Old Cotton Driving Ropes. Please communicate with the quantities available. WAZIRCHAND CHIMANLAL & CO., Factory owners, Khanewal, Punjab, India.
N 28041

THE GWALIOR SUN BRAND PORTLAND CEMENT

Surpasses all the requirements of the British Standard Specification and is certified by Government Test House, Alipore to be cement of a high order and recommended for all classes of work. All enquiries and orders will have our best attention.

YUSUF BUILDING
Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay.

Tel. No, 21986

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per s.s. SHINGO MARU are hereby informed of the steamer's arrival on the 10th of February from Japan, Hongkong, Singapore and Colombo and are requested to send their Bills of lading to this office for counter-signature without delay. No survey will be held on cargo damaged or in doubtful condition unless a written application is received by the undersigned within seven days after the date of discharge. No survey will be held on cargo in single gunny. Messrs. Ericson and Richards, the Surveyors will be attending Docks every morning to survey damages. Cargo removed from the Landing Shed or warehoused is not entitled to survey. The Bills for claim are to be sent to this office within one month from the date of steamer's arrival otherwise they will not be entertained.

MANAGER.
Osaka Shosen Kaisha.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS Legal and Public Notification are published in these columns at the following rates :—

	Per Column Inch per Insertion.
1st Insertion ..	.. Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion ..	.. Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion ..	.. Rs. 4-8-0
4th & Subsequent Insertions ..	.. Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement columns.

NOTICE

PUBLIC AUCTION SALE of timber will take place at Dandeli (M. & S. M. Ry.) on 7th March, 1927 and subsequent days as follows :—

Teak	Logs in tons Black-wood.	Jungle-wood.	Sawn Material Tons.	G.I.P. crossing sleepers passed No.	Teak rejected sleepers No.
50	145	2309	226	60 (10tons)	1160

25 p.c. of the purchase price must be paid on the day of the bid and the balance within 3 months.

A. C. HILEY,
Divisional Forest Officer,
N. D. KANARA.

Dharwar, 3rd February, 1927.
28122

SIR J. J. SCHOOL OF ART

EXHIBITION OF STUDENTS' WORK.

THE PAINTED CEILING for Baroda Palace will be on view, and examples of Oil Painting, Water-colour, Black and White, Architectural Designs, Craftwork, and Modelling.

Open to the Public on the 9th, 10th and 11th February from 10 A.M. to 6 P.M.

ADMISSION FREE.
28128

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY

UNIVERSITY LECTURES.

PROFESSOR ARTHUR H. COMPTON, of the Chicago University, will deliver a course of four lectures under the auspices of the University of Bombay in the Physics Lecture Theatre, Room No. 2, Royal Institute of Science, Mayo Road, on the following days, commencing at 4-30 p.m. each day :—

DAY.	SUBJECT.
MONDAY, February 14	—Atomic Architecture as Revealed by X-rays
TUESDAY, February 15	—The Parts of which Atoms are made.
WEDNESDAY, February 16	—Light Waves and Light Projectiles.
THURSDAY, February 17	—X-rays as a Branch of Optics.

2. The Lectures are Open to the Public.

By order,
FARDUNJI M. DASTUR,
University Registrar.

Bombay, 3rd February, 1927.
28120

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per s.s. "HONOLULU MARU" are hereby informed of the steamer's arrival on the 10th of February from Japan, Hongkong, Singapore and Colombo and are requested to send their Bills of Lading to this office for counter-signature without delay. No survey will be held on cargo damaged or in doubtful condition unless a written application is received by the undersigned within seven days after the date of discharge. No survey will be held on cargo in single gunny. Messrs. Ericson and Richards, the Surveyors will be attending Docks every morning to survey damages. Cargo removed from the Landing Shed or warehoused is not entitled to survey. The Bills for claim are to be sent to this office within one month from the date of steamer's arrival otherwise they will not be entertained.

MANAGER.
Osaka Shosen Kaisha.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY & INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration limited to the Trust property belonging to KHATIZABAI, wife of Dada Ahmed and Aishabai (now deceased) wife of Noormahomed Ahmed, but standing in the name of Cassum Sulleman, late of Bombay Mahomedan Inhabitant, a hawker, residing at Kolsa Moholla, outside the Fort. ... ... Deceased

HASHAM SULEMAN, of Bombay, Mahomedan Inhabitant, the brother of the deceased, a Merchant, residing at Kolsa Moholla, Outside the Fort of Bombay ... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir AMBERSON BARRINGTON MARTEN, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this twenty-eighth day of January in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and twenty-seven and in the Seventeenth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) R. B. PATEL,
Ag. Registrar.

(Sd.) E. J. DAVAR.

The 28th day of January, 1927.

Messrs. UNWALLA PEEROZSHAW & PAPA,
Petitioner's Attorneys.
28137

AUCTION SALES.

MENESSE & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED CARGOES OF THE BOMBAY PORT TRUST DOCKS.

In accordance with Section 64 of the Bombay Port Trust Act of 1879 and as from time to time amended and under instructions from the Bombay Port Trust Manager, Messrs. Menesse and Co. will sell by Public Auction on TUESDAY the 15th February 1927 at 2 p.m. at the Sale Warehouse, Alexandra Docks, opposite No. 2 Shed the following :—

Cut Guts in lengths: Electrics, 16 C/S Brandy Pipe Racks, Tiles, Hosiery; C/S Machinery, Empty Cigarette Boxes, 14 Drums Pick Axes I C Typewriter 4 C/S Motor parts C/S Sewing Machines and parts Woollen and Cotton P. Goods, hardware, Benzine; Old Iron, 6—Boiler Parts, etc.

MENESSE & CO.,

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO

Auctioneers and Commission Agents,

123, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

Tel. No. 22736.

SALE of a valuable immoveable property, situate at Matharpacady Road, Mazagaon to be put up for sale by Public Auction on TUESDAY, the 22nd February, 1927, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) by order of Messrs. Yeshwant Anna Kunte and Krishnaji Anna Kunte, the mortgagees and on account and at the risk of the Mortgagors Abdul Karim Abdul Husein, Fidaally Abdul Kadar (now insolvent) and the heirs and legal representatives of the deceased mortgagor Fidaally Ebrahim and in exercise of the power of sale reserved to the mortgagee under an Indenture of mortgage dated 30th November 1921.

All that piece of land, admeasuring about 375 sq. yds. on actual admeasurement and forming a portion of big plot with the dwelling house standing thereon situate at Matharpacady Road, Mazagaon, Bombay bearing Collector's Old No. 15, New No. 16241, Old Survey No. 14 and 15 and New Survey Nos. 1/3685 & 1/2702 and Cadestral No. 320 of Mazagaon Division and bearing Municipality E Ward No. 5856 and 5857 Street Nos. 32-34-36 & 38-40.

Full printed particulars and conditions of sale may be obtained from the undersigned or from mortgagee's Solicitors Messrs. Daphtary Ferreira and Divan, 13-19, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,

AMUSEMENTS.

9 REELS
adapted from the famous Musical Comedy,
It's a Sensation! And a CIRCUS of FUN!
filled with reels of wonderful natural colours.
PATHE SUPER GAZETTE.
TIME: 6-15, 8-15 & 10 P.M.
PATHE CINEMA, Royal Opera House.

EDWARD THEATRE
6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.
CHARLIE CHAPLIN in "THE PILGRIM"
Also
(2) Mack Sennett Comedies of 2 Parts Each.
'On PETROL & DUCK HUNTERS'

EMPRESS THEATRE
8-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.
Lloyd Brand of Laughs is the best.
HAROLD LLOYD in
(1) "GRANDMA'S BOY." and
(2) "A SAILOR MADE MAN"
Lloyd's Laughs Last.

"VISIT THE SUPREME SHOW AND GET THE GREATEST RETURNS OF YOUR MONEY"

THE WORLD'S SUPREME SHOW

Karlekar's Grand Circus

TO-DAY at 9-30 P.M.

DADAR, NEAR NEW BRIDGE

MATINEES
SATURDAY and SUNDAY
at 4-30 P. M.

THE NEW ELPHINSTONE THEATRE,
GRANT ROAD.

रणदुंदुभि

BY VEER WAMANRAO JOSHI.
GRAND OPENING NIGHT
FRIDAY 11th Feb. at 8-30 P.M.
and will be consecutively run on
SATURDAY 12th Feb. at 3-30 P.M.
SUNDAY 13th Feb. at 3 P.M.
BY
BALWANT SANGIT MANDALI

Booking open all week days at the Theatre between 8 to 11 A.M. and 5 to 8 P.M.

Manager, B. L. Pethe.

BOMBAY'S TELEPHONES.

PROTEST AGAINST MESSAGE-RATE SYSTEM

The following telegram has been despatched to the Government of India by 11 Commercial Associations mentioned below, on Monday :

"The undersigned beg to protest strongly on behalf of their Associations against the decision of the Government of India to accept the Message Rate System without consulting these Associations which comprise a large section of telephone using public and inspite of the emphatic protest raised by their Associations that were consulted including that of the Indian Merchants' Chamber. The chief causes of trouble are traceable to their own mistakes such as extravagant capital expenditure during boom times and unjustifiable watering of ordinary capital. The remedy lies not in Message Rate System but in reduction of flat charges which will induce new subscribers.

"In the present acute trade depression any measure calculated to further burden the Bombay business community will only add to that depression. We trust therefore that Government will be pleased to withdraw their assent given to the Message Rate System and stay the proceedings of the Committee appointed by the Government of Bombay to inquire into specific rates to be charged."

The President, The Ghee Merchants' Association; The President, Marwari Chamber of Commerce, Ltd.; The President, The Hindustani Native Merchants' Association; The President, The Ghee Merchants' Association; The President, The Sugar Merchants' Association; The Bombay Cotton Merchants and Muccadums Association; The Gum Merchants' Association The Commission Agents' Association; The Diamond Merchants' Association; The Gujarati Merchants' Association; The Bombay Bullion Exchange Ltd.

PUBLIC MEETING OF KHOTI RYOTS

The sixth annual general meeting of the Tillori Kunbi Samaj Unnati Sangha was held on the 5th instant at Nana Shankarshet Wadi, Thakurdwar, Bombay Mr. B. V. Jadhav presiding. About 1,000 members of the Kunbi community were present. The Secretary of the Sangha read the report of the work done by the institution and it was duly adopted. The Sangha rendered very useful service to the down-trodden community by sending representations and deputations to the authorities to ventilate the grievances of the rayats under the Khoti system in Ratnagiri and Kolaba districts. One of the resolutions passed referred to the insistent demand for the introduction of free and compulsory education in Ratnagiri District at an early date. Some resolutions relating to the grievances of the Khoti rayots were also passed.

The meeting was addressed by Messrs. Bole and Surve amongst others. The Chairman in his concluding remarks assured the Kunbis that they were considered as part and parcel of the Maratha community in the constitution of the Maratha Educational Conference and thus they were entitled to receive benefits of the said Conference.

BOOKING OFFICE BURGLARY.

(From Our Correspondent.)

SHAHAPUR, Feb. 5.

On the morning of Sunday, the 5th instant, the Belgaum station platform was a scene of unusual bustle and activity. News had spread all round the town, that the previous night, the Booking Office of the station had been burgled into and cash amounting to Rs. 1,141.2.3 had been removed from a cup-board.

The D. T. S. stationed at Belgaum was immediately phoned to and was promptly on the spot along with the police officers, a close search of the whole premises was carried out, when two ten-rupee notes were found lying on the floor of the room. The statements of the two booking clerks and the station-master on duty have also been recorded.

The case is now in the hands of the police and further developments are being awaited for.

The marriage of Hon'ble Mr. S. B. Tambe, Home Member, C. P. Government, with Miss Dwarkabai Bhalchandra, B.A., Head mistress of the Amraoti Girls' High School was celebrated at Lonavala on Sunday the 6th instant. The bride and bridegroom returned to Nagpur to-day

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra
on 11 April, 2017

NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKETS.

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, Feb. 9.

March	13.93+.08
May	14.17+.10
July	14.39+.10
October	14.56+.08
December	14.73+.07
Middling Spot	14.25+.10

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

New York, Feb. 9.

March	14.01+.11
July	14.30+.09
Middling Spot	14.00+.10

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK 10-55 A.M.: Feb. 9
(As known in Liverpool at closing time.)

March	13.98
May	14.19
July	14.39
NEW YORK NOON CALL:—	
March	13.96
May	14.17
July	14.39
NEW ORLEANS 9-55 A.M:—	
March	14.03
July	14.33

RECEIPTS AND EXPORTS OF U.S.A.

New York, Feb. 9.
Bales.

Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports	35,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	7,000
Day's Exports to the Continent	7,000

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, Feb. 9.
Closing.

February	7.40+.10
March	7.47+.10
April	7.50+.10
May	7.58+.11
June	7.62+.12
July	7.69+.11
August	7.72+.11
September	7.74+.10
October	7.76+.10
November	7.79+.0
December	7.81+.10
January	7.84+.10
Febuary	7.84+.10
Middling Spot	7.66+.08

SALES.

Liverpool, Feb. 9.
Bales.

Sales at Liverpool	12,000
Sales on Speculation	1,000
Sales of East Indian Cotton	nil

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Feb. 9.
Closing.

February	13.10+.10
March	13.05+.10
April	13.05+.10
May	13.07+.12
June	13.07+.12
July	13.08+.13
August	13.10+.13
September	13.15+.13
October	13.17+.13
November	13.20+.14
December	13.27+.14
January	13.17+.16
Febuary	13.27+.16
Sakellaridis, F.G.F. Spot	13.65+.05

INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Feb. 9.

Scinde Good	5.80+.15
Scinde Fully Good	6.00+.15
Scinde Fine	6.20+.15
Bengal Good	5.90+.15
Bengal Fully Good	6.10+.15
Bengal Fine	6.30+.15
Oomra Good	6.30+.15
Oomra Fully Good	6.55+.15
Oomra Fine	6.80+.15
Broach Good	6.25+.15
Broach Fully Good	6.55+.15
Broach Fine	6.85+.15

LONDON SILVER.

London, Feb. 9.

Silver.—China and India sold. Speculators the only buyers.

Spot	26-11|16
Forward	26 1|2

LONDON GOLD.

London, Feb. 9.

Bar Gold, Fine, per oz.	£4-4-11.1|2
	Per cent.
Interest, Day to Day Loans	4
Interest, 7 Days' Market Loans	4

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.

London, Feb. 9.
Per cent.

Bank Bills, 3 months	4-1|8
Bank Bills, 6 months	4-1|8
Fine Trade Bills, 3 months	5 1|4
Fine Trade Bills, 6 months	5-3|4

LONDON EXCHANGES.

London, Feb. 9.

T.T. Berlin on London	20.46 1|2
T.T. Amsterdam on London	12.12.1|2
T.T. Brussels on London	34.88
T.T. Madrid on London	28.86
T.T. Milan on London	113.67
T.T. Berne on London	25.22
T.T. Paris on London	123.50

DEMAND BILLS.

London, Feb. 9.

Demand Bills	484.68

COFFEE

New York, Feb. 9.

Fair Rio Coffee, (No. 7, quality), Spot	14-7|8

MONEY MARKET.

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Feb. 10.

B C RATE—
Bank's selling T T 1/5 15/16.
Bank's selling D D 1/5 31/32.

LONDON—
Bank's selling T T 1/5 31/32
Bank's selling D D 1/5 31/32.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A 1/6 1/4
Bank's buying T T 1/6 1/32.
Bank's buying D D 1/6 1/32.

PARIS—
Bank's selling D D Frcs. 877.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A 962.
Bank's buying D D Frcs. 947.

JAPAN—
Bank's selling T T Rs. 134 3/4.
Bank's buying 60 D/st D P Rs. 130 3/4.

HONGKONG—
Bank's buying D D Frcs. 141 1/2.

SHANGHAI—
Bank's selling Rs. 179 1/2.

SINGAPORE—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 179 156 1/4.

NEW YORK—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 276.

CROSS RATE—
London—New York Del. 4-85 18.
London—Paris Frcs. 123.47.
London—Switzerland Frcs. 25.22.
London—Brussels Frcs. 34.88.
London—Rome Liras 112.50.
London—Berlin March 20.46.
Tone of Exchang e. Exchange market steady.

LONDON DISCOUNT.

Bombay, Feb. 10.

3 months 4-5/32 per cent.
6 months 4-5/32 per cent.
Bank of England rate 5 per cent.
Money Call 5-1/2 per cent.
Money one month 5 per cent.
3 months 5 per cent.
6 months 5 per cent.
Tone of Money Market.—Steady.
Imperial Bank rate 7 per cent.

LONDON METALS.

London, Feb. 9.

Copper, English Best Selected	£58-1|8
Copper, Braziers	£69-1|4
Yellow Metal	£65-1|4
Spelter, Hard Indian Brands	£27
Corrugated Sheets, 24 gauge	£15-3|8
Tin, English Ingots	£306-1|2

LINSEED.

London, Feb. 9.

Linseed, Calcutta, ton, Shipment Nominal, Feb.-Mar.	£18-2-6
Linseed, Calcutta, ton, Shipment Nominal, April-May	£17-7-6
Linseed, La Plata, c.i.f. ton, Shipment Hull Paid, Jan.-Feb.	£15-2-6
Linseed, La Plata, c.i.f. ton, Shipment Rotterdam Paid, Apl.-May	£15-5-0

Market: Firm. Trade moderate.
Linseed, Bombay, Shipment Nominal, Feb.-Mar. £19-0-0

LINSEED OIL.

London, Feb. 9.

Linseed Oil, naked, London, cwt., Delivery Buyers Mar.-Apl.	31|9
Linseed, Oil, naked, London, cwt., Delivery Paid and Buyers, May-Aug.	31-7-1|2

WHEAT—LONDON MARKET.

London, Feb. 9.

Barletta Russo, per 64 lb. Shipment Sellers, Feb.-Mar.	51|3
Rozario Santa Fe, per 63-1|2 lb Shipment Sellers, Feb.-Mar.	51|9

Market: Firm.

Wheat, Australian, Shipment Value, Feb.-Mar.	52|9

Market: Firm.

Wheat, Choice White Karachi, Shipment Hull, Paid, May-June	51|0

LONDON RUBBER.

London, Feb. 9.

Smoked Sheet, Standard, Ribbed, lb., Spot, Buyers	1s. 6-3|4d.
Smoked Sheet, Standard, Ribbed, lb., Spot, Sellers	1s. 6-7|8d.
Pale Crepe, lb., Spot, Buyers	1s. 6-1|2d.
Pale Crepe, lb., Spot, Sellers	1s. 6-3|4d.

JAVA SUGAR.

London, Feb. 9.

Java Sugar, Fine White, Dutch Standard No. 25, C. and F. Calcutta.	
March, per cwt.	19|4-1|2
July-Sept., per cwt.	18 0
Oct.-Dec. per cwt.,	18|1-1|2
Java Sugar, Fine White, Dutch Standard No. 25, C. and F. Bombay.	
July-Sept. per cwt.	18|2-1|2
Java Sugar, Fine White, Dutch Standard No. 25, C. and F. Karachi.	
July-Sept., per cwt.	18|3-1|4

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.

London, Feb. 9.

Chartered Bank of I. A. and Co.	£19-1|2
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank (London Register)	£119-1 2
P. and O. Banking Corporation	£10-1|4
National Bank	£48-1|2
Eastern Bank	£6-1|4
Funding Loan 4 per cent.	£87-1|2
Conversion Loan	£76-1|2
Indian Loan 5-1|2 per cent.	£101-7|8
Rupee Paper 3-1|2 per cent.	£57
Indian Stock 3 per cent. Sterling Loan	£59-1|4
Indian Stock 3-1|2 per cent. Sterling Loan	£70-1|8
Consols	£55-1 2
War Loan 5 per cent.	£101-1|2
Victory Bonds 4 per cent.	£93-1|4

BOMBAY COTTON MARKET.

N. Y.:—Early Influenced favourably on Liverpool. Later lifeless—Futures 6 to 10 Higher. Spot 10 points Higher at 14.25c.

LOCAL:—Opening quiet. Firm on frightened Bears covering. Later eased on some Japanese selling.

PRIVATE AND REPORTS.

Private Cables:—

Messrs. Patel Bros. have received the following cables to-day:—

New York.—May highest 14.22 (10-46 a.m.) lowest 14.09. (at the opening).

Liverpool.—Good trade fixing call sales and spot sales.

Messrs. Breul and Co. have received the following cable dated 9th inst. from their Liverpool friends Messrs. Reynolds and Gibson:—

"Continued strength owing activity trade and certain amount speculation based on proposed legislation America regarding farm relief; consider latter discounted but situation generally sound owing improvement trade, recent rise, however, will be limitating prospect any radical reduction acreage."

Messrs. Thomas Smith and Co's report:—

"The steadiness in the Home markets continues. We do not advise following the advance and would take on "longs." At or about this level it will not tempt planters to reduce acreage and provided the crop does reasonably well, the present intervention by the U. S. Government may mean its own undoing as a large carry over is certain."

Yesterday the New York futures market ruled firm during the first hour prices showing an improvement of 15 points over previous close. This improvement was brought in on better Spot demand in Liverpool by short covering and good Spot demand. Later on prices were well maintained with a small turn-over in business. There was however a general disposition to await the fate of the farmers Relief Bill. The close was steady at a rise of 6 to 10 points. Spot cotton advanced 10 points to 14.25c.

The Liverpool market opened quiet but soon improved on better Spot demand by trade. This induced fresh buying in conjunction with short covering and prices closed firm 10 to 11 points higher. Spot Cotton advanced 12 points to 7.66d. per lb. Sales were reported 12,000 bales.

LOCAL MARKET.

Following an improvement of 7 to 10 points in New York our market to-day opened for Broach April/May at Rs 284/ and declined one rupee on little selling by commission houses. At the decline there was a market buying be frightened Bears which drove prices straight up. While short covering is being done one sides the long interest is being added every second, bearing the market technically into weaker and weaker state. The close at the Marwari Bazar was as under:—

Broach A/M	284	287	283	285|12
Broach J/A	291	293	290|8	292
Oomra Mar	267	271	267	271
Oomra May	270	273|8	270-	273|4
Bengal Mar	252	255	256	255
Bengal May	254	257|8	254	257|8

SEWRI MARKET.

Liverpool opened 3 points easier, our market opened steady at Rs. 285/4 and declined during to absence of buyers and some Japanese houses selling. The close was quiet.

Broach A/M	285/4	285/4	283/8	283/8
Broach J/A	292	292	290/4	290/8
Oomra Mar	271	271	268	268
Oomra May	273	273	270/8	270/8
Bengal Mar	254/8	254/8	252	252
Bengal May	256	256	255	255

ROOM RATE.

February, 10.

Bengal 254 March.
Bengal 256 May.
Broach 286 A/M.
Broach 293 J/A.
Oomra 271 March.
Oomra 273 May.

Bengal	269	262	255	247
S. P.	265	258	251	243
Rajputana	269	262	255	247
Oomra No. 3	276	271	266	
C. P. No. 1	291	286	281	
C. P. No. 2	284	279	274	
Khandesh	270	265	260	
Mathia	269	264	259	

READY COTTON SALES.

February, 10.

200 Mitha Nathoo Bengal 252
100 Mitha Nathoo Mallapur 267
200 Suzuki and Co. Amraoti 279
200 Volkart Bros. Khandesh 261
100 Thakarshi Ranshi Berar 275
100 Vardhman Bros. Khandesh 267
200 H. Rambhagat Arvi 286
200 Birla Bros. Bhesa 340
100 Japan T. and Co. Mir 275
100 Japan T. and Co. Bir 275
200 Japan T. and Co. Khandwa 270
200 Ralli Bros. Jamner 267

SRI MAHAJAN ASSOCIATION LTD.

Bombay, Feb. 10.

The following are the fluctuations of Broach Gin Cotton rates of the bazar.

Opening	11/0	Rs. 283 1/2
	12/15	285 1/2 Settlement rate
	1/30	286 1/2
	2/45	285 1/2
	4/0	284 1/2
	5/15	289
	6/30	282
Last	7/0	281 1/2

To-day's.
Highest rate Rs. 288
Lowest rate Rs. 282 1/4.

PRODUCE RECEIPTS.

Bombay, Feb. 10.

Receipts of various raw produce into Bombay upto noon 9th inst.:—

	cwts.
Wheat	15,695
Linseed	4,447
Rape, Rai and Mustardseeds	1,633
Gingellyseeds	1,379
Poppyseeds	40
Groundnuts	13,798
Castorseed	8,634
Rice	13,986
Myrabollams	3,804
Cottonseed	15,760
Gram	1,522
Jowar	522
Bajree	4,894
Coal	5,208 tons.

SILVER MARKET.

Bombay, Feb. 10.

Following a drop of 3/4 penny in London prices owing to India and China selling our market opened easy Mah being quoted at Rs. 61/5. There was some short covering which resulted in hardening up of prices to 61/14. At the advance there was some selling and the advance was checked. Thereafter the market ruled steady but quiet and finally closed as under:

Ready Silver	62	8	0
Mah Delivery	62	0	0
Fagan Delivery	61	4	0

GOLD MARKET

Bombay, Feb. 10.

The Gold market ruled quiet but steady with an improved demand. The closing prices are as under:—

Ready Gold	21	9	0
Mah Delivery	21	8	6
Fagan Delivery	21	9	3

BREUL & CO.'S MARKET REPORT.

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

Bombay, Feb. 10

In full-pressedy Bales.	Yesterday	Since 1st September This Year	Last Year
Khandesh	4 666	2,68,060	2,31,119
Central India	2,685	1.74.915	2,42,302
Barsi and Nagar	3,678	1,41,693	1,32.8 7
Hyderabad-Gaorani	882	47,028	46,680
Berar	6,345	3,84,405	2 90,190
Central Provinces	3 956	1,42,8-9	1,48,155
Total Oomras	22,212	11,58,850	10,91,273
Dholera	2,905	49,5 7	1,27,492
N. W. Provinces	325	50 833	1,22,374
Rajputana	420	23,152	59,124
Sind-Punjab	1,665	72,726	1, 0,779
Broach		248	75,878
Coompta & Dharwar	57	20,129	13,825
Westerns- Northerns	76	9,232	8,540
Cocoanada		395	1,473
Tinnevelly and Cambodia	23	4,626	6,441
Persian		2,874	2,117
American		73,728	143
Egyptian and African	340	22,016	30,529
Comilla, Burma & Other sorts.		50	439
Total	28,023	14,88,206	16,89,428

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY

In full- pressed Bales	Yesteaday	1st Sept. to 3rd Feb. This year,	Last year
Europe	1,690	1,24,191	2,29.542
Japan & China	14,800	6,18,186	6,56,693
Coast Ports		5,339	12,379
Up-country by Rail		46,091	4,363
Afloat in harbour for Europe.			
China and Japan		76,115	1,73,705
Total	16,490	7,60,922	10 76,682

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.

BOMBAY, Feb. 10
Delivery Contracts Ready.
Mill Terms.

				New
Bengal	Superfine	M. G.		258/60
"	Fine	"		253/55
"	F.G.	"		247/50
Sindh-Punjab	Fine	"		252/53
"	F.G.	"		247/48
Wardha-Hingt.	Fine	M.G.		290/92
Nagpur	"	"		290/92
Yeotmal	"	"		283/85
Arvi	"	"		285/86
Amraoti	"	"		278/80
Khamgaon-Akola	"	"		277/78
Mulkapur	"	"		270/
Khandesh	"	"		265/67
"		F.G.		
Muthia	Fine	"		255/60
"	F.G.	"		. ..
Nanded/Purna	Best	Quality.		290/300
Purna	Average	"		280/85
Parbhani/Sailu	"	"		270/72
Indore/Ujjain	"	"		290/95

LONDON PRODUCE.

London, Feb. 9.

Cottonseed, Bombay, Shipment Quoted, Feb.-Mar.	£8-10-0
Castorseed, Bombay, Shipment Offered, Feb.-Mar.	£19-10-0
Rapeseed, Toria, ton, Shipment Offered, Feb.-Mar.	£20-10-0
Rapeseed, Toria, ton, Shipmest Offered, Mar.-Apl.	£20-10-0

STOCK EXCHANGE.

GENE RALRISE

Bombay, Feb. 10

Cotton mill shares opened firm and improved Rs. 10 to 15. The condition of the industry being improving the market is likely to improve further: The favourable scrips in forward were in good demand. We quote: Dyeing 936/4 Fazal 912/8 Pearl 530 Century 430 Indore 362/8. In Cash shares New City, Pabaney, Gokak, Mysore, Down.

Phoenix Bradbury Currimbhoy Finlay Swan were in request. We quote Pabaney 235 Gokak 117/5 Dawn 725 New City 175 Mysore 119/6 Tata Iron and Steel remained steady.

We quote:—Tata Ordy. 58/12 Dfd. 172/8 Tata Hydro 1072/8 Tata Power 601/4.

The following are to-day's closing quotations:—

LOCAL BANKS	Paid up Rs.	Last Divid	Quotation Rs.	as.
Bank of India	50	1-2	77	
Baroda	50	4	85	8
Central Co-operative	50	1-2	69	
Central	25	1-4	30	8
Eastern	£5.	9 p.c.	84	
Imperial	500	40	1442	8
Imperial Contributory	125	10	361	4
Union	5	0	4	4
CEMENTS AND MANGANESE.				
Bundi	10	..	19	12
Central India Mining	10	1-2Y	30	
Indian Cement O.	350	..	120	
Katni Cement O...	100	..	125	
Katni Cement D.	40	..	355	
Punjab Cement O.	10	..	6	7
Shivrajpur	10	8½	52	
RAILWAY COMPANIES.				
Ahmedabad Prantej	500	11p.c.	995	
Amritsar Pattis	100	10p.c.	150	
Central Province	700	70p.c.	105	
Dhond Baramati	100	6p.c.	102	
Guzerat	100	5p.c.	93	
Hoshiarpur Doab	100	5.pc.	101	
Larkhana	100	5p.c.	81	
Mandra Bhon	90	5p.c.	81	XD
Pachora Jammsi	100	5p.c	89	XD
Sara Sirajgunj	100	5p.c.	98	XD
Sialkot Narowal	100	5p.c.	110	
Sind Light	100	12p.c.	150	
Tapti Valley	500	8p.c.	710	
Upper Sind Light	100	4p.c.	78	
STEAMER COMPANIES.				
Bombay Steam Navigation CO.	250	..	195	
Bombay Steam Navigation P.	350	..	237	8
Scindia Steam	15/0	..	13	15
ELECTRIC UNDERTAKINGS.				
Ahmedabad Electricity	100	5p.c.	81	
Andhra Valley O	1,000	..	840	
Andhra Valley P.	1,000	..	970	
Bombay Tramways O.	50	4-8	137	8
Bombay Tramways P.	50	3-8	68	12
Karachi Electricity	100	6	96	
Surat Electricity	100	..	70	
Tata Hydro-Elec. O	1,000	30	1072	8
Tata Hydro Elec. P.	1,000	7p.c.	1005	
Tata Power O.	1,000	..	607	8
Tata power P.	1,000	..	840	
PRESS COMPANIES.				
Barsi Press			435	
Akbari	500	..	160	
Fort	475	..	300	
Harvey & Sabapathy	500	20-35	10,25	
Indian Cotton	126	20	220	
Manmad Manufacturing	250	..	220	
New Berar	500	80	840	
New East India	1,000	..	115	
New Mofussil P.	400	40	540	
New Prince of Wales	500	61	510	
Volkart U.P.	500	40	505	
MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.				
Alcock Ashdown	100	..	265	
Madras United	250	15	485	
Maneckjee Petit	1,000	30	1850	
Mathuradas	100	..	72	8
Meyer Sassoon	100	..	90	
Morarjee Goculdas	1,000	..	2125	
Model Mills, Nagpur	250	..	128	12
Mysore	50	4	119	6
New City of Bombay	110	10	175	
New Great Eastern	300	nil	327	8
Osmanshahi	7	..	60	
Pearl	250	12	530	
Phoenix	110	10	421	4
Premier	100	..	11	
Sasoon Cotton	100	..	20	
Sasoon Silk	500	..	590	
Sholapur	1,000	8075	450	8100
Simplex	260	..	153	12
Sir Shapurji - acha	100	..	30	
Standard	500	40	1600	
Swadeshi	100	18	532	8
Swan	100	..	165	0
Tata Mill O.	100	..	107	8
Vishnu Cotton O.	509	90	2500	
Vishnu P.	500	35	580	
Belapur Co. Ltd.	76	..	19½	
B. Burma T. Corporation Ltd.	125	7-8	608	12
B. Burm T. Corporation-New	0	3	180	
Burma Corporation	10	0-6	10	
Bombay Uganda	80	4-12	50	
British Burma Petroleum	Sh.	8 0-4-0	6	15
Indo Burma Petroleum	100	..	182	8
Jost Engineering	100	10	125	
Mackenzie	100	30	345	
New Union Flour Mills	100	50	640	
Port Canning	1000	50	640	
Sarda Carbonic Gas	100	..	90	
Tata IronPref. 1st.	150	6 p.c.y.	127	
Tata Iron and steel Def	30		79	
Tata Iron Pref. 2nd.	150	..	172	8
Tata Iron and Steel Co.	75	..	58	12
Thacker	50	..	110	
Telephone	50	nil	40	
INSURANCE COMPANIES.				
Empire of India	50	22	8 900	
Industrial & Prudential	6	1-4p.c.	4	
Jupiter	15	..	5	2
New India	25		21	
Oriental Life	100	30p.c.	1325	
Vulcano	10	0/6/0	5	1
MILLS.				
Ahmedabad Advance	100	10	422	8
Alliance	100	..	30	
Apollo	50	..	9	4
Assur Virjee	6	..	2	8
Berar Manfg.	200	30	210	
Bombay Cotton O.	500	15	305	
Bombay Cotton P.	10	5 p.c.	5	8
Bombay Dyeing etc.	250	25	936	4
Bombay Industrial	100	..	7	
Bombay Woollen	100	..	55	
Bradbury	250	nil	30	
Bradbury P.	250	7 p.c.	180	
Broach Fine Counts	250	..	70	
Century	100	20y	430	
Central India O.	100	16	530	
Central India P.	500	5p.c.	465	
Ceylon	100	..	40	
Colaba Land	100	..	147	8
Coorla	100	..	142	8
Crescent	100	4	183	12
Currimbhoy	250	..	270	
David	500	..	240	
Dawn	25	40	725	
E.D. Sassoon United O.	7/8	..	1	4 6
Ebrahimbhoy Pabaney	250	nil	235	
Edward Sassoon	200	nil	142	8
Elphinstons C. O.	..	100	..	20
Emperor Edward	500	..	230	
Fazulbhoy	250	25	912	8
Finlays	100	nil	145	
Framjee Petit	1,00	..	620	
Globe	100	..	38	12
Gokak	10	5	117	8
Indoostan	1,000	125	1600	
Indian Bleaching,	100	6	170	
Indian Manufacturing	1,000	751	1045	
Indore Malwa United	100	18-12	365	
Jamshed O.	250	..	75	
Khatau Makanjee	Nil	..	100	
Kilachand	25	..	4	
Kohinoor	500	..	1165	
Lakshmi Cotton	1,000	150	5950	
Madhora Scindhia	100	..	20	
Madhowji Dharamsi	100	..	135	
SHARE-MARKET FLUCTUATIONS				
Ahmedabad				395
Bombay Cotton				305
Bombay Dyeing	935	943 12	931 4	936 4
Century	427	8 436 4	427 8	430
Central India		525 535	525	530
Colaba Land				147 8
Crescent				183 12
Edward Sassoon				142 8
Fazulbhoy		900 920	900	912 8
Finlays				145
Globe				38 12
Gokak				117 8
Indian Bleaching				170
Indore Malwa	365	365 358	12	365
Kohinoor				1165
Madhowjee				1 35
Mathuradas				72 8
Meyer Sassoon				117 8
Mysore				119 6
New Great	327	8 335 327	8 327	8
Pearl		525 536 4	525	530
Pabany				235
Phoenix				421 4
Simplex				155
Swadeshi		530 537	8 530	538
Swan Mills				165
Tata Mills				107 8
MISCELLANEOUS.				
Alcock				265
Bombay Steam				195
Bundi Cement				19 12
Central Indian Mining				30
Indian Cement				120
Katni Cement ord.				125 4
Shivrajpur				52 4
Tram Co. Ord.				137 8
Tata Hydro				1072 8
Tata Iron & Steel ord.	56 8	61 8	56 8	58 8
Tata Iron & Steel Def.	173 12	180 163	12	172 8
Govt. paper 3 1/2 per cent.				77 10
Govt. Paper 5 per cent.				107 7

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Bombay, Feb. 10.

3 1/2 per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 77/9

4 per cent Conversion Loan due 1931-32 Rs. 94/6.

4 per cent Loan due 1960/70 Rs. 88/6

5 per cent War Loan due 1929/47 Rs. 101/4.

5 per cent Loan due 1935 Rs. 102/2.

5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1933, Rs. 103/3.

5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1945/55 Rs. 107/8.

5½ per cent War Bonds (Tax Free) due 1928 Rs. 106.

6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1927 Rs. 100/14.

6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1930 Rs. 105/4.

6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1931 Rs. 106/12.

6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1932 Rs. 107/10.

6½ per cent Bombay Devp. Loan (Tax Free) due 1935 Rs. 112/10.

4 per cent Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 87/12.

4 per cent Municipal due 1974 Rs. 87/4.

4 per cent Improvement Trust 1974 Rs. 87/4.

6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1954 Rs. 113/8.

6 per cent Municipal due 1929-49 Rs.103/8.

Tone of market: Steady. Forward rates for 3 per cent Rs. 77/9; 1945-55 Rs. 107/7.

DHARWAR NEWS.

PROGRESS OF HINDI PRACHAR.

LADIES' GREAT INTEREST IN MOVEMENT.

(From Our Correspondent.)

DHARWAR, Feb. 7.

The propaganda of Hindi is being carried on in Dharwar, as else where in Southern India, by the Madras Prochar Karyalaya. This body deputed in 1925 a Hindi Prucharak to carry the banner of this movement into Dharwar. From a small beginning made in June, 1925, the movement has, during the last one year and a half, gained ground; and more than a 100 persons have up till-now taken advantage of Hindi tuition that is being given freely at different centres in this city. Amongst these persons there are pleaders, doctors, teachers, students and educated ladies. Though the pupils are not required compulsorily to appear for examinations, still more than 50 pupils have passed, and most of them creditably, the different Hindi examinations held thrice during this period by the Madras Karyalaya. Of these, 34 were ladies and 6 graduates. And what is still more praiseworthy is that, all the three times, the prizes kept by the Madras Karyalaya for the students who stand first in the whole of Karnatak including Mysore, were carried away by Dharwar ladies, one of them being a graduate. The ladies of this place have undoubtedly taken up the cause of Hindi in earnest, and they have recently established at Dharwar an institution called "Hindi Vidyarthini Mandal", one of whose laudable objects is the popularising of Hindi. They also conduct a manuscript monthly called "Hindi Vidyarthini" which has already reached a high standard. Besides these activities, the institution organizes picnics, public meetings, social gatherings, conversaziones etc. A Hindi Library is being conducted in Line Bazar, of which all Hindi lovers can take advantage.

MEMORIAL TO BOMBAY JUDGE.

A deputation of the citizens of Navalgund Taluka waited on the Hon'ble Mr. Justice G. D. Madavkar, on the occasion of his visit to Dharwar and placed the catalogue of their grievances. The deputation urged the establishment of a Sub-Judge's Court in Navalgund Taluka as the considerable litigant population have at present to undergo great inconvenience to make it possible for them to attend the Court in Dharwar. The deputation also referred to the petitions and the work that has been done in this behalf their memorial, whilh concludes as der:

"In view of the extensiveness of our dis- rict having a great amount of litigation nd with 11 Talukes and 2 Pethas under its jurisdiction, it is very inconvenient for the litigant public to depend on a meagre number of only 4 sub-ordinate courts. The neighbouring district, Belgam, for instance has only 8 Talukas and 6 subordinate Courts. Thus not only is the demand just and reasonable but it has also been clearly and definitely made by the people and supported by the officials and semi-official bodies in the district. Moreover, in view of the new railway line that is to run by Navalgund, that place will rise to greater importance and a Court will certainly add to its status.

We believe that His Majesty's High Court of Judicature, which your Lordship represents, have placed before themselves the ideal of dispensing cheap and speedy Justice at the door of poor subjects of His Majesty. Hence in the name of the people of this Taluka we appeal to your Lordship to give your sympathetic consideration to our humble prayer contained in the aforesaid lines."

ANDHERI ENTERTAINMENTS

CELEBRATION OF FEAST OF ST. BLAISE.

(From Our Correspondent).

ANDHERI. Feb. 8.

The parishioners of Andreri and its surroundings celebrated the feast of their Patron, St. Blaise, on Sunday with great pomp and solemnity. The Solemn High Mass in honour of the Saint was celebrated at 8 a.m. by Rev. Fr. Fonseca, ex-parish-priest of Andheri and present Vara of Thana District acolyted by Rev. Frs. Edward Fernandes and M. Cabral. After the Gospel, Rev. Fr. Fonseca of Orlem Church preached an impressive sermon. The singing of the mass by the local choir was up to the mark. After the mass, the Blessed Sacrament was exposed and Benediction given followed by the blessing of candles, wine, dry fruits, etc., as is customary in the parish.

VARIETY ENTERTAINMENTS.

To the Christian population of Andheri, and its suburbs and others generally the next two Sundays will provide a merry time as two performances of Variety Entertainments will be given, the one on the 13th by the school children in aid of St. Blaise's School in the school compound at Ambolee and the other on the 20th by the "Andheri Bachelors' Damatic Club" on a hilly place attached to the main road near the Railway Station.

Andheri Catholics have hopes of the privilege of having in their midst that popular and zealous missionary in the person of Rev. Fr. Le Tellier in the course of a few days.

In view of the possibility of a breach of the peace, the Hindus of Madaripur have wired to His Excellency the Governor, the Commissioner of the Dacca Division and the District Magistrate of Faridpur praying for protection against any "Mahomedan excesses." The Superintendent of Police is already here and is busy conferring with the Muslim leaders with a view to preventing anything untoward.—A.P.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT GAZETTE.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS

Mr. C. H. Bristow, I.C.S., to be Settlement officer in conection with the revision settlement of the Baglan and Malegaon talukas of the Nasik District, from 15th November 1926 to 30th April 1927. Mr. Bristow should do the settlement work in addition to his duties as Collector till relief by Mr R. G. Gordon, and exclusively thereafter.

Mr. H. F. Ball, I.C.S., to be Settlement Officer in connection with the revision settlement of the Indapur taluka of the Poona District, from 3rd January 1927 to 30th April 1927. Mr. Ball should do the settlement work in addition to his duties as Collector till relief by Mr. P. B. Haigh, I.C.S., and exclusively thereafter.

Mr. S. H. Coverton, I.C.S., is granted with effect from 20th March, 1927, leave on average pay for five months combined with leave on half average pay for two and a half months.

Mr. V. G. Patwardhan to act as Assistant Professor of Chemistry at the Agricultural College, Poona, vice Mr. N. V. Kanitkar.

Mr. V. V. Gadgil, First Grade Graduate Ficdman to act as Divisional Superintendent of Agriculture, Deccan Canals, vice Rao Saheb B. P. Vagholkar appointed to act as Deputy Director of Agriculture, S. C. D.

Dr. S. K. Belvalkar, Professor of Sanskrit, Deccan College Poona, is granted leave on average pay for three months and nineteen days with effect from 21st June 1927.

Mr. Y. D. Thanewala, Professor of Botany, Gujarat College, Ahmedabad, is granted with effect from 20th June 1927 leave on average pay for six days followed by leave on half average pay for one year, 54 days with permission to prefix the summer vacation of 1927 to the leave and to retire from Government service from 12th August 1928.

Mr. D. G. Ommanney, Deputy Inspector General of Police for Sind, is granted, with effect from the 12th April 1927, leave on average pay for three months and twenty-one days followed by leave on half average pay for one year, eight months and seventeen days, and is permitted to retire from the service of Government on the expiry of the leave.

AMENDING OF STAMP ACT.

A Bombay Government Gazette publishes the text of Bill No. 5 of 1927:—A Bill further to amend the Indian Stamp (Bombay Amendment) Act, 1922.

In the statement of objects and reasons, it is observed:—

"The Indian Stamp (Bombay Amendment) Act, 1922, was passed to enhance the Stamp Fees in certain cases for the purpose of increasing the revenue of Government. It was to remain in operation for four years from the 1st April 1922, and, if at the end of that period the financial position still made it necessary, its life was to be extended. A Bill making the Act permanent was introduced in the session of the Bombay Legislative Council which met in February 1926 but the Legislative Council agreed to an extension of the Act by one year only. The result of five years' experience has proved the necessity of the retention of the revised scale of fees which was enacted in the measure and it is, therefore, proposed to continue the Act. This will bring it into line with similar Acts in Madras, Bengal and the Punjab. Clause 2 of the Bills gives effect to this proposal.

The object of clauses 4, 5 and 6 is to make certain consequential amendments in the Indian Stamp Act, 1890, rendered necessary by the amendments made in that Act by the Indian Stamp (Bombay Amendment) Act, 1922, so as to bring the rates of stamp duty levied on the instruments referred to in clauses 4 and 6 of the Bill to the level of the duty levied in respect of similar instruments under Bombay Act II of 1922."

AGRICULTURAL SUMMARY.

Slight rain during week in parts of Sind. Standing crops were damaged by locusts and frost in parts of Karachi, Hyderabad, Thar Parkar, Nawabshah and Upper Sind Frontier, by locusts in Kaira and West Khandesh, by frost in the Panch Mahals and by locusts and insects in parts of Ahmedabad. Rabi crops were withering in West Khandesh, Nasik and Ahmednagar and in parts of East Khandesh, Poona, Dharwar, Kolhapur and Southern Maratha Country States. Standing crops were generally in good condition elsewhere Picking of cotton in progress in some places. Supply of water for drinking and irrigation was sufficient except in parts of East Khandesh, West Khandesh, Nasik, Ahmednagar, Poona Satara, Bijapur, Belgaum, Dharwar and Jamkhandi. Supply of fodder was generally adequate except in parts of Karachi, Nasik, Ahmednagar and Poona. Agricultural stock was generally in good condition except in parts of Poona. Prices of food grains were fluctuating. Quantities purchable per rupee were as follows:—Sind 25 to 53, per cent below normal Gujarat 13 to 56, per cent below normal Konkan 32 to 43, per cent below normal Deccan 21 to 55 per cent below normal Karnatak 23 to 4 per cent below normal.

FIRE IN A BUILDING AT

On Thursday morning at about 2 o'clock a fire broke out at Dharavi in a building belonging to the Andhra Valley Electric Supply Co. Ld., whose agents are Messrs. Tata and Sons, Ld. The fire originated in the ground floor corrugated iron roofed building admeasuring 80 by 20 feet, occupied by the workmen as residential quarters. Fire engines from Byculla, Dadar, and Mahim immediately went to the spot and put out the fire in about half an hour's time. The cause of fire seems to be a bidi thrown on inflammable materials. The damage is estimated at Rs. 1,000 which is covered by insurance.

SHIPPING

ARRIVALS.

February 10.

S S Hemai Maru, Kondo, Calcutta.
S S Korhyu Maru, Hosikawa, Kobe.
S S Honolulu Maru, Horai, Kobe.
S S City of Shanghai, Naylor, New York.

DEPARTURES.

February 11.

S S Hatimura, Lane, Calcutta.
S S Wolhandle, Leruth, Gibralter (for order.)
S S Khuzistan, Penton, Abadan.
S S Clan Macindoe, Law, Dunkirk.
S S Warfield, Steel, Antwerp.
S S Chakla, Beatogh, Busren.

LOADING.

February 10.

Steamer City of Shanghai for New York.

S S Hemai Maru:—The Graham T Co.'s steamer Hemai Maru arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta, with a cargo of coal.

S S Kohryu Maru:—The O S K steamer Kohryu Maru arrived in harbour yesterday from Kobe, with a general cargo.

S S Honolulu Maru:—The O S K steamer Honolulu Maru arrived in harbour yesterday frm Kobe, with a general cargo.

S S City of Shanghai:—The F Campbell Co.'s steamer City of Shanghai, arrived in harbour yesterday from New York, with a general cargo.

S S Hatimura:—The B I S N Co.'s steamer Hatimura, will sail to-day from Bombay Harbour for Calcutta, with a general cargo.

S S Wolhandle:—The L Edward Ltd. steamer Wolhandle, will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Gibralter (for order), with ballast.

S S Khuzistan:—The Shaw Wallace Co.'s steamer Khuzistan, will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Abadan, with a general cargo.

S S Clan Macendoe:—The J F Co.'s steamer Clan Macendoe, will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Dunkirk, with a general cargo.

S S Warfield:—The B. I S N Co.'s steamer Warfield, will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Busreh, with a general cargo.

S S Chakla:—The B I S N Co.'s steamer Chakla, will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Busrem, with a general cargo.

ENGLISH MAIL REPORT.

The P and O S N Co.'s English Mail steamer Rawalpindi, will arrive in harbour to-day at about 6 a.m. from London, with the outward mails of the 27th ultimo. a general cargo and 290 passengers.

EXPORTS.

February 10.

S S Rajputana for London:—40 cwt raisins, J S Shashuva, 11 bales goat skins M Husseir Allahbux, 211 cwt myrabollam J Mulchand and Co., 2 cases mica splits M M and Co., 18 bales goat skins T P Vello Mistry, 18 bales goat skins A L Tharia, 74 bales cow hides A L Tharia, 1 case lizard skins A L Tharia, 1 bdle samoor skins H A Ebrahimoff, 1 bdle carpets Nasik Gad, 6 bdles carpets H A Ebrahimoff, 4 bdles carpets P Esmailoff, 8 bdles carpets Sh. and A Elmaneff, 3 cases cotton prints Cox and Shipping Agency Ltd., 1 case suit cases M M and Co., 1 case printed matter W H Brady and Co Ltd., 29 bales cow and calf hides, Peermahomed Hasam, 1000 cwt myrabollams M Bhutta and Co., 9 boles fox skins H A M Sawal, 2 bdles lamb skins H A M Sawal.

S S City of Shanghai for Bastai:—50 bales cotton waste C Peraj and Co.

For Philadelphia:—100 bales cotton waste S Pat Textile Products Ltd.

For New York:—201 cwt gum karaya S Khetsee and Co., 200 bales raw cotton F F Campbell and Co Ltd., 2 pkgs. brassware Thos Cook and Son Ltd., 4 pkgs. haberdashery and printed books Thos Cook and Son Ltd., 2 cases sewing machines H T Meher Homiji, 50 bales cotton waste K Visram and Co., 612 cwt gum Arabic and 261 cwt gum karaya Narsi Mulji and Co., 13 bales carpets Fleming Shaw and Co Ltd., 3 bales carpets Bowoor and Co Ltd., 35 cwt. gum olibanum and 101 cwt gum kadaya E Virji and Co., 500 cwt gum stwedz E Virji and Co., 27 cwt gum tragacawth E Virji and Co.

S S Oakenfels for Hamburg:—112 bales raw cotton G K Kaisha Ltd., 60 cwt dry castings Ad. Meyer, 55 bales raw cotton Union Cotton Co Ltd., 165 bales raw cotton K Devchand and Co Ltd., 97 cwt myrabollams C Jeevanlal.

For Rotterdham:—490 cwt myrabollams C Jivanlal and Co., 110 bales raw cotton K Detchand and Co Ltd.

IMPORTS.

February 10.

S S Genova Maru from Yokohama. Agents: N Y Kaisha.

From Yokohama:—13 casks menthal crystal, 82 cases silk goods, 61 cases enamel ware, 9 cases cotton satins, 302 cases porcelains, 15 cases glass tubes, 10 cases lamp burner, 191 cases lamp ware, 15 cases dhoty, 25 cases shirting, 63 cases glass beads, 10 cases abestos packing, 10 cases cotton flannel.

From Singapore:—30 cases looking glass, 125 cases brass circles, 100 cases cotton sheetting, 147 bales and 96 cases shirting, 78 bales straw boards, 16 cases cotton goods, 10 cases yellow metal leaves, 148 cases cotton hoisery, 10 pkgs. white rice, 11 cases mat chdabel and paper, 602 bales and 141 cases cotton yarn, 250 cases timber, 7 cases and 74 rolls matting, 32 cases refined antimony, 10 pkgs. white stone, 20 cases bamboo and wooden ware, 13 cases tin boxes, 10 cases stationery, 60 cases silk yarn, 15 cases toys, 793 bdles leassia, 35 cases camphor, 94 cases cotton socks, 24 cases cotton twill, 50 cases celluloid bangles, 100 bales cotton drill.

DEATH BY STRANGULATION

The Coroner concluded the inquest on Thursday touching the mysterious death on an unknown Hindu aged 25 years whose body was found floating in the sea near Churchgate Station on Tuesday afternoon. The Police Surgeon who made the post-mortem examination was of opinion that there were no internal signs of drawning, but external signs of immersion in water were perceptible. Death was due to strangulation. The jury returned a verdict of death by strangulation (homicidal) by person or persons, unknown to the jury.

BOMBAY RACES.

BIG MEETING 3RD DAY.

ACCEPTANCES.

The following are acceptances for the Third Day's races to be run on Saturday. The first race is to be run at 2 p.m.:—

THE GOUGH MEMORIAL PLATE. Div. II. —Distance 7 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 2,500, second Rs. 750, third Rs. 500.

A handicap for Arabs in the 1st and 2nd Classes.

Malikizaman 9-0, Mamnoon 9-0, Hazal 8-5, Rehearsal 8-13, Amara 8-10, Noorulmulk 8-9, Amood 8-8, Najian 8-6, Ferdinand 8-9, Costa Rica 8-7, Telafar 8-6, Red Prince 8-6, Money Spinner 7-13, Red Flag 713, Salonie 7 9, Mahmood 7-7.

THE GATWICK PLATE. Div. I.—Distance 1 mile.

Winner Rs. 3,500, second Rs. 1,250, third Rs. 500.

A handicap for horses in the 3rd Class.

Lucky Man 9-7, The Typhoon 9-5, Stormont 9-1, Polychrome 8-12, Prose and Verse 8-13, Steel Blue 8-4, Adour 7-10, Swanshot 7-3.

THE GATWICK PLATE. Div. II.—Distance 1 mile.

Winner Rs. 3,500, second Rs. 1,250, third Rs. 500.

Pride of Priestown 9-2, Restoration 9-2, Theona 8-0, Riverine 9-1, Georgina 9-0, Rosewater 8-13, Motu Proprio 8-11, Arrowy 8-11, King Pluto 8-7, Erinite 8-3, Toss Up 8-3, Lomo 7-2.

THE GAYE PLATE. Div. II.—Distance 1-1|4 miles.

Winner Rs. 2,500, second Rs. 750, third Rs. 500.

A handicap for Arabs in the 1st and 2nd Classes.

Arabian star 9-0, Safety 9-0, Peach Bitter 8-12, Squire 8-13, Sultan Beg 8-6, Ahyid 8-1, Belan 8-0, Cossack 8-0, Red Flag 7-13, Hishan 7-13, Kurdistan 7-11, Detective 7-3.

THE GAYE PLATE. Div. II.—Distance 1-1|4 miles.

Winner Rs. 6,000, second Rs. 2,000, third Rs. 1,000.

A handicap for Arabs in the 1st and 2nd Classes.

Dilawar 9-6, Mansoor Beg 9-6, Silver Thrush 9-2, Mutashar 8-4, Tiger King 8-10, Adwan 8-8, Bucknell 8-7, Rivad 8-5, Arab Prince 8-4, Solomon's Song 7-13, Pekin 7-13, Sabiq 7-12, Cheerful 7-8, Kadir Hajaz 7-5.

THE MANTON PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 7,000, second Rs. 2,500, third Rs. 1,000.

A handicap for Horses which have not won a flat race value Rs. 10,000 or over or flat races of the aggregate value of Rs. 15,000 or over since 31st March. 1925.

Eltonian 9-5, Heera Mahal 9-0, Portsoy 9-0, Invinola 8-4, Songe Bore 8-3, Beaver Puff 7-10, Seafire 7-9, Dalcassian 7-2, Silver Charm 6-0, Golden Charm 6-0.

THE ABBERLEY PLATE.—Distance 1-1|4 miles.

Winner Rs. 7,000, second Rs. 2,500, third Rs. 1,000.

A handicap for horses in 2nd Class.

Jan 9-0, Coed Canlas 8-13, Dark Orient 8-13, Trajanus 8-13, Minority 8-12, Marmion 8-10, Radha Pirai 7-13, Dark Blue 8-11, Crysolite 8-10, Katerfelto 8-5, Penetrate 8-2, Cailis 7-11.

THE GRAND WESTERN HANDICAP.—Distance 1-1|4 miles.

A Cup value Rs. 1,000, and Rs. 30,000, from the Fund. Winner, the Cup and Rs. 20,000; second Rs. 7,000; third Rs. 3,000.

A handicap for horses in the 1st Class.

Quincy 9-4, Moss 8-13, Melesigenes 8-12, Caja-Pic 8-11, Aborigine 8-8, My Lord 8-6, Ventose 8-4, School Boy 8-3, Fren Briar 8-2, Keep It Dark 8-2, Harvest Star 7-7, Prey 7-3,

THE DRUIDS LODGE HANDICAP.—Distance 7 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 10,000, second Rs. 3,000, third Rs. 2000.

A handicap for horses in the 1st and 2nd Classes.

Affable 9-7, The Monk 8-12, Talaat Bey 8-1, Hunting Morn 8-5, Domestic Bond 8-5, Fille d'Or 8-4, Joe's Luck 8-2, Woodstock II 8-0, Starboard 7-11, Heera Mahal 7-10, Canterbury Lamb 7-9, Blackwood 6-9, Fire Star 6-4.

THE GOUGH MEMORIAL PLATE. Div. I. —Distance 7 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 6,000, second Rs. 2,000, third Rs. 1,000.

A handicap for Arabs in the 1st and 2nd Classes.

Jodi 9-6, Hashash 9-2, Kummeruzzaman 9-1, Silver Thrush 8-12, Mayiah 7-12, Sanatogen 8-12, Amalfi 8-8, Zulu 8-3, Some Surprise 8-4, Mozan 8-0, Selman 8-4, Rubdan 8-3, Sun Spray 8-2, Ballard 8-0, Gosub 7-13, Kowkab 7-6, Cardiff 7-6, Roscoff 7-4, Andhra Valley 7-1.

WEEKLY COTTON MARKET

Bombay, Feb. 10.

Messrs. Chrystal and Co.'s Cotton letter issued to-day goes as under:—

On only one day during the week has the market in New York closed lower than on the previous day and on that occasion it was only 7 to 8 points down.

During the week there have been many cables on the subject of the proposed Farmers' Relief Legislation in the United States. We have yet to receive full details but we gather that the proposal, which we understand is unlikely to become law, is for the U. S. Government to put up a sum of 250 million Dollars in order to help farmers of all descriptions in that country Apparently the sum is to be dealt with by the various Co-operative Societies, and in the case of cotton would be employed to purchase cotton when that is at about the cost of production, the cotton so purchased being exported. This scheme, if these details are correct, appears to us to be almost puerile in its conception, unless supported by some stringent scheme for a large reduction in acreage but we understand that this is not so and that if the measure were to become law in its proposed form it would induce formers to utilise every available acre for cotton knowing that in any case Government would be a buyer at prices which would mean no loss to them. However that may be, the proposal has certainly had a bullish effect on the market in New York but we think because it is becoming evident that something is going to be done to help cotton farmers. In our opinion that will in fact be accomplished by pressure through the Federal Banks. Money talks, we believe, in clarion tones in America, and it is unlikely that the big financial interests will permit cotton to go to lower prices.

The following cables were received by us from Liverpool friends last night:—

1. "Market has a good undertone and the Southern markets show disposition to hold firmly."

2. "Tone good but inclined look for reaction. Afraid advance may affect acreage reduction."

Our advice has been and still is to buy in easy markets and on declines, but we must admit that it requires a microscope to detect any easiness at present, and in fact locally the tone has been even stronger than the home markets and during the last two days the bazar has shown clearly that it is nervous of the short side and they have been busily covering and assisting the narrowing parity with Americans, which straddle is again looking very attractive for July, August positions.

Underlying (everything is the basic fact that the textile industry generally is in a better condition than for a long time past and as long as trade buying is so much in evidence it cannot be said that cotton is expensive.

There is trouble in the dyeing and finishing portion of the Textile industry in Lancashire, but it is obviously not regarded as serious or this would have been reflected in the Liverpool quotations. As far as we can hazard a guess the situation in China looks better.

STERLING SHARE QUOTATIONS

Bombay, 9th February 1927.

Messrs. Forbes & Lund have received the following quotations by special Cablegram from their Agents in London to-day.

Name of Company	Face value of shares	Paid up per share	Latest prices
Andhra Valley (7 1/2% 1933 Notes)	£100	£100	103.10.0
Assam Bengal Railway Ordy. Stock	£100	£100	81.00.0
Balaghat Gold Mining (10% Pref.)	10s	10s	0. 7.6
Bombay Port Trust 6% Debs. (1952)	£100	£100	107.10.0
British Burmah Petroleum Co. Ltd.	8s	8s	0.10.0
Burma Corporation Ltd.	Rs. 10	Rs. 10	0.14.0
Burmah Oil Co. Ltd.	£1	£1	7.2.6
Calcutta Port Trust 6% Debs. (1952)	£100	£100	108.00.0
Australian 5% Loan (1935/45)	£100	£100	99.15.
Calcutta Port Trust 5% Debs. (1953/83)	£100	£100	96.10.00
Calcutta Tramways (Ordy.)	£1	£1	0.16.6
Chartered Bank of India A. & China	£5	£5	19.10.0
Chersonese Rubber Co. Ltd.	2s	2s	0. 3.6
Cunard Steam Ship Co. Ltd.	£1	£1	0.19.9
Eastern Bank Ltd.	£10	£5	6. 5.0
French 5% Rentes	Frs. 1,000	Frs. 1,000	15.00.0
Hongkong & Shanghai Bankg. Corpn.	$125	$125	118.00.0
ndia 3 1/2% Sterling Stock	£100	£100	70.5.0
India 4 1/2% Sterling Loan (1950	£100	£100	91.15.0
India 3% Sterling Stock	£100	£100	59.10.0
India 5 1/2% Sterling Loan (1932)	£100	£100	102. 0.0
Karachi Port Trust 5 1/2% Debs. (1954)	£100	£100	101. 0.0
Linggi Plantations Ltd.	£1	£1	2.11.3
Lloyds Bank Limited	£1	£1	3. 3.6
Mexican Eagle Oil Co. Ltd.	$10m	$10m	0.17.6
National Bank of India Ltd	£25	£12/10	48.10.0
Nitrate Railway (Ordy.)	£10	£10	4.12.6
P. & O. Banking Corporation Ltd.	£10	£10	10.5.0
Shahdara Saharanpur L. Rly. 4 1/2 Debs.	£100	£100	81.00.0
Shell Transport & Trading Co. Ltd.	£1	£1	4.17.6
Southern Punjab Railway (Ordy. Stock)	£100	£100	196.00.0
—do— —do— (4% Pref. Stock)	£100	£100	85.10.0
Tata Iron & Steel (7% Debentures)	£100	£100	97.15.0
Tata Power (7 1|2% 'B' Debs. 1934|48)	£100	£100	97.15.0
War Loan 5% (1929|47)	£100	£100	101.10.0

REMARKS:— Market—Steady

CEYLON SHARE QUOTATIONS

BOMBAY, Feb. 10.

Messrs. Forbes and Lund have received the following quotations by special telegram from their Agents in Colombo, to-day.

Name of Company	Latest prices Rs.	Face value Rs.	Cost at par, per Acre	Rub. in bearing Acres	Tea in bearing Acres	Dividend per cent. 1925	Dividend per cent. 1926
Bukit Darah Rubber	28	10	683	850		33	10
Cavunal Rub. & Tea	17-8	10	730	315		40	7 1/2
Ceylon Planters	51	10	310	714	93+	85	10
Ceylon Rubber	70	10	314	1400		110	50
Clunes Estates	42	10	455	1048		85	
Cochin Rubber	55	15	370	1094		95	10
Eila Tea	350	100	474	1072		60	
Estates Co. of Uva	37-8	10	565	325	2512	30	24
Fairlawn Estate	33-8	15	1094		685	20	8
Frocester Estates	90	10	281	997		120	100
Hatbawe Rubber	17	10	930	861		35	
Honiton Rubber	12	10	1344	397		18	
Horawala Rubber	83	10	390	768		140	70
IndoMalay Estates	27	10	612	735		55	20
Jambulende T. & Rub	20	10	730	526		22½	10
Jebong Rubber	25	10	738	1626		40	20
Kalutara Company	58	10	412	1212		90	55
Kalutara Rubber	26-8	10	825	547		135x	40
Kelani Valley Rubber	37/8	10	494	333		75	25
Langat River	43	10	441	1112	925+	52	45
Lanka Rubber	105	10	220	531		135	95
Lansdowne Rubber	235	50	550	817		60	40
Maha Uva Estates	53	10	405		822	35	30
Matale Valley Rubber	32	10	670	587		45	10
Meall Mor Estates	29	15	725	418	543	25	10
Mirishena Rubber	62/8	10	388	912		80	70
Narandoga Rubber	42/8	10	479	366		70	
Neuchatel Estates	57	15	720	2423	695	45	20
North-Western Rub.	25	10	413	778	414	20	15
Pelmadulla T. & Rub.	28	10	690	822	411	35	
Rubber Growers'	48	10	426	634		95	60
Saffragam T. & Rub.	237/8	50	383	3207	379	75	
Talgaswela Tea	62/8	10	232	960	195	160	15
Torrington Tea	19	10	1240		501	17	7
Udabage Tea	83	20	439	1330	1 0	80	40
Udapolla Rubber	31	10	1116	730		200X	60
Ullswater Rubber	19	10	445	375		25	10
Vogan Tea	57-8	10	395	1185	956	75	50

Interims. Final for 1926. + Cocoanuts. X On Old shares.
Remarks:—Market—very dull.
Rubber:—Spot Colombo—96 Cents.
Procesters X D 25 per cent Final and Horawalas 15 per cent 4th Interim.

SUGAR MARKET REPORT.

Bombay, Feb. 10.

Ready as well as forward prices are unchanged around yesterday's closing price-levels.

The following are the closing quotations ruling the Bazar to-day:

Fine White Java Sugar:—
Ready Rs. 17|10 per cwt.
Transhipment Rs. 12|9 per cwt FBH.
Ship. Feb|March sh 19/2 per cent FBH.
Ship. July/Aug/Sept sh 17/8 1/2 per cwt FBH.
Ship. Oct/Nov/Dec sh 17/10 1/2 per cwt FBH.

Jamnagar CIF Feb/March sh 20/ per cwt

B. R. B. Best Sugar:—
Ready Rs. 17|11 per cwt.
Shipment January sh 18/11 per cwt FBH.
Shipment Feb/March sh 19/2 per cwt FBH.

Tone:—Steady.

LINSEED AND WHEAT MARKETS.

Bombay, Feb. 10.

Both Linseed and Wheat markets opened steady but declined on profit taking. At the advance more sellers are coming forward, but the undertone is steady.

Wheat May	7 13 6
Linseed May	11 9 9

The following are the closing rates on Ready Delivery Terms of Seeds and Wheat to-day:—

	Per Cwt. Rs. as. p.
Linseed Brown Bold	10 14 0
Linseed Brown Small	10 7 0
Rapeseed Katni	12 6 0
Castorseed Bold	10 5 0
Castorseed Small	11 3 0
Groundnutseeds Bold	13 4 0
Cottonseed	4 14 0
Wheat Delhi Pissi	
Wheat Karachi Bungla	8 10 0
Wheat Seoni Pissi 70/30	8 7 0

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Mr. T. D. Kapadia's lecture on "Bijapur Architecture", York Building, Hornby Road, 6-15 p.m.

Lady Wilson visits Adams-Wylie Hospital, Gilder Street, Jacob Circle, 5 p.m.

S.S. "Rawalpindi" with English mails of January 27, due at 6 a.m.

Ladies' support to Sir H. S. Gour's Bill, Wilson College, Chowpatty, 4-45 p.m.

Mr. Cotto Rochfield's lecture on "Umar Khayyam" Y.M.C.A., Byculla Branch, Reynolds Road, 7 p.m., Sir C. Setalvad to preside.

Swami Sharvananda's lecture on "Philosophy of Upanishads," University Library Building, 6 p.m.

SATURDAY, Feb. 12

The s.s. Rajputana with the English mails sails at 1 p.m.

Bombay women's meeting to express sympathy with Chinese struggle for freedom, Marwadi Vidyalaya, 4 p.m.

Bombay Races: Big Meeting, Third Day. (First race to be run at 2 p.m.)

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA.

The Imperial Bank of India rate of interest on demand loans on Government Paper is raised to seven per cent.

"ISLAMIC CULTURE."

The Editor of "Islamic Culture" much regrets that owing to printing difficulties the publication of the first number of the Review had to be delayed a fortnight.

NOTICE TO JURYMEN.

Gentlemen of the Common Jury summoned for the current Criminal Sessions are required to attend at the High Court to-day (Friday, the 11th February, 1927) at 11 a.m. (S.T.)

POSTAL NOTICE.

Superscribed Mails for Singapore, China and Japan per S.S. "Tamba Maru" will be closed at the General Post Office at 2-30 p.m. on Saturday, the 12th instant.

GREATNESS OF ISLAM.

Under the auspices of Anjuman Zia-ul-Islam a public lecture in Urdu on "The Greatness of Islam" will be delivered by Moulvi Fazlur Rahaman to-day (Friday) at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) at Jamal Hall near Murga Grin Mosque.

MARATHA HIGH SCHOOL.

The annual Prize Distribution of the Maratha High School will be held to-morrow (Saturday) at 5 p.m. when the Hon. Dr. R. P. Paranjpye, Minister of Excise and Forests, will distribute the prizes.

I. C. S. EXAM.

The regulations, respecting the examination of candidates for the Indian Civil Service which is to be held in London in 1927, have been published for general information in the Bombay Government Gazette of 10th instant on page 320.

IYENGAR RECEPTION FUND.

A meeting of the subscribers to the "Srinivasa Iyengar Reception Fund" will be held at the "G" Ward Congress Office, Ollengal Buildings, Lady Jamsetjee Road, Dadar, on Sunday (the 13th inst.) at 5 p.m. (S.T.) to receive the audited statement of accounts.

RAILWAY WORKERS' MEETING.

Owing to considerable dissatisfaction raging among the Railway workers of the G. I. P. Railway Workshops in Bombay, there will be held a public meeting at Matunga opposite G.I.P. Railway Station on the 16th instant at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.) under the auspices of the above Union.

TO-DAY'S WIRELESS CONCERT.

A wireless concert of English and Indian music arranged by the Bombay Municipality will be broadcast by the Bombay Presidency Radio Club to-day (Friday) from 6 p.m. to 8 p.m. and can be listened to in the Victoria Gardens where it will be reproduced on the Municipality's Public Hall Amplifier. The Indian programme will be provided by Messrs. Jaokar and Sukhtankar.

PETIT PARSEE GENERAL HOSPITAL.

The Hon. Secretary of the above Hospital announces further donations towards the funds of the institution, which has reached the total of Rs. 38,53,421, including the amount previously acknowledged, viz. Rs. 38,52,479. The donations include sum of Rs. 251 donated in memory of late Bai Soonabai N. Toddiwalla, and a sum of Rs. 120 received from Sir B. D. Mehta.

UNIVERSITY EXTENSION LECTURES.

Swami Sharvananda, of the Sri Rama-Krishna Ashram, Bombay, will deliver Lecture II of his course of additional lectures on the Philosophy of the Upanishads in the Lecture Hall, University Library Building, to-day (Friday) at 6 p.m. The subject of the lecture is "The Theory of Evolution." A few seats will be reserved and admission to the rest of the Hall is open to the public.

CITY'S HEALTH.

The following statement shows the total mortality from 6 am. of Wednesday to 6 a.m. of Thursday:—

Small-pox attacks 8*, deaths 2; Cholera attack nil, death nil; Plague attack nil, death nil; Influenza attack nil, death nil.

Total mortality (exclusive of the still-born) 87. Total mortality this day last year was 102.

*Imported cases one from Harbour and the other from Santa Cruz.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The P. and O. Mail Steamer "Razmak" with the Mails from Bombay of 5th instant arrived at Aden at noon on the 9th instant.

The P. and O. Mail Steamer "Maloja" carrying Bombay Mails of 5th instant ex S.S. "Razmak" left Aden at 8 p.m. on the 9th instant.

The Outward P and O Mail Steamer "Macedonia" with the mails from London of the 3rd instant arrived at Port Said at noon on the 9th instant and left there at 5.30 p.m. the same day.

The N.Y.K. Steamer "Rangoon Maru" left Colombo for Bombay on the 9th inst. and is due to arrive here on Sunday morning the 13th at 6 a.m.

HIGH COURT.

SHOCKING LIFE OF A YOUNG GIRL.

SENTENCE ON ACCUSED ENHANCED.

An interesting appeal by Government to enhance sentences on two accused persons was disposed of by Justices Fawcett and Patkar on the Appellate Side of the High Court.

The first accused Batoobai was keeping a brothel in Kamatipura and the second accused was working as a cook in the brothel. The offence with which they were charged is in respect of a young married girl named Kesharbai who was married to one Rasila Sukhiaji in the village of Majid near Jammu in Kashmir some years ago and used to reside with her husband and his brother Kasu who had defrayed his marriage expenses. Sometime after the marriage, Rasila married another girl and entrusted his first wife Kesar to his brother Kasu who had defrayed his marriage expenses.

A PROSTITUTE'S LIFE.

Kesar stayed with Kasu as his mistress for some time, after which the latter asked her to go to Bombay to earn as a prostitute and send her income to him to pay off the amount he had spent for her marriage. She however refused to do so, whereupon Kasu who was anxious to get back his money took her to the house of his cousin the second accused (Sankaram Sinjare) in the same village, and asked him to take her to Bombay to make money out of an immoral life. The first accused Batoobai who belonged to the same place offered to keep her in her brothel in Bombay and they all came down here in June 1925. Here Kesarbai began her immoral life and she had to give all her earnings to the first accused who shared it with the second accused.

ESCAPE FROM THE CAGE.

Kesarbai got tired of living like a bird in a cage and she secretly left the brothel in the company of a visitor in March 1926. Incensed at the escape of her prey, Batoobai lodged a complaint with the Police that Kesarbai had stolen her ornaments and money and disappeared from the house. Kesharbai came to know about this and immediately surrendered herself to the police to whom she related her story. On medical examination, she was found to be a minor 17 years of age. The accused were arrested and Rs. 674 were recovered from the second accused. They were tried before the 6th Presidency Magistrate Mr. N. T. Junglewalla who sentenced the first accused to 8 months' and the second to one year's rigorous imprisonment, and directed that out of the money found in the latter's possession Rs. 400 should be paid to the unfortunate girl.

The Government of Bombay appealed to the High Court to enhance the sentences, which, they contended, were too inadequate for the gravity of the offence.

Their Lordships enhanced sentences to 2 years' rigorous imprisonment in respect of both the accused.

MANDVI DACOITY CASE.

ALL ACCUSED SENTENCED.

The trial was concluded yesterday at the High Court Sessions of the dacoity case which had been going on for nearly 10 days.

In their statements to the Court, all the accused denied the offence. The first three, Imamdin, Baeher and Saiyya, said that they had been falsely implicated in the case.

Nazir the fourth accused said that he was an unfortunate person. He had been living in Bombay for the last 10 years, he said, and during that period he had not committed any crime. In January 1926, he went to the races where he made the acquaintance of the approver Goutier, and as a result of his tips, he earned some money. He was introduced by him to Mrs. Goutier and gave Rs. 5 to the childen, at which she was highly pleased. Goutier was out of employment at the time. Mrs. Goutier asked the accused to visit her house as often as possible. He, accordingly, used to do so, sometimes even in the absence of Goutier who, however, did not like this and bore him a grudge on the account. The accused finally pleaded that he knew nothing about the dacoity, and added that if he had known, he would have informed the police and obtained the reward of Rs. 500.

Feerozdin, the fifth accused stated that he was a serang on a steamer. He usually resided at Karachi and came to Bombay in September 1925. In June last he learnt from the engineer of the vessel that Mrs. Goutier was a Punjabi woman and being married to an Anglo-Indian was very unhappy. The accused saw her and taking pity on her gave her monetary help and visited her frequently. She once pressed him to rlieve her from that miserable life by marrying her, but the accused refused to comply with the request as he was already married. Goutier had seen him talking to Mrs. Goutier, and as he did not like his visits, he bore a grudge against him. One day during the Mohurrum holidays, he had gone to the Police Station to stand security for a friend who had been arrested by the police, Goutier who was present there at the time, pointed him out to the police who arrested him at once.

As there were no defence witnesses, counsel then addressed the jury.

Dr. Daruwalla counsel for the fourth accused, submitted that the approver Goutier was really the leader and the brain of the gang. He asked the jury to consider the antecedents of Goutier when weighing his evidence. It was Goutier, he said, helped by Sunni Smith, callous and depraved as he was, that was at the bottom of the whole organization, and not Nazir, an innocent victim of Goutier's vengeance.

His Lordship in his summing up, after commending the public spirit of a juror who had attended throughout despite his illness; made a few remarks regarding the approver's evidence. He said that an accomplice's statements should be accepted with great caution, and before it can be relied upon the jury should see that it was corroborated by independent evidence in material particulars. His Lordship then commented upon the evidence of the various witnesses.

The jury, after retiring for 10 minutes, found all the five accused guilty by a unanimous verdict.

His Lordship sentenced the first, third, fourth and fifth accused to 5 years', 3 years', 5 years,' and 4 years' rigorous imprisonment respectively. The second was awarded one year in view of the fact that he was a tool in the hands of others.

The approver Goutier was ordered to be discharged.

ALLEGED CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST.

JEWELLERY WORTH RS. 3,000 INVOLVED

For criminal breach of trust in respect of a pearl necklace and a packet of diamonds collectively valued at Rs. 3,000 belonging to one Gulabchand Harakhchand of Dhanji Street, one Bhagwan Rupchand was arrested by the police on Thursday at 3 a.m. and was placed before Mr. H. P. H. Dastur the Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate at the Esplanade Police Court, the same day. Sub-Inspector, C. A. Khan of the Princess Street Police Station applying for the remand of the accused into police custody stated that inquiries in the case were incomplete and that there were several other complaints of misappropriation of Jewellery, etc., against the accused. The property in the present case was recovered.

Mr. Gadkari who appeared for the accused applied for bail.

The Magistrate passed orders to release the accused on bail of Rs. 6,000 and a surety for the like amount, the surety to deposit Rs. 1,000 in cash Failing this the accused would remain in police custody till Thursday next.

GOANS AT VARIANCE.

A CASE OF ALLEGED CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST.

Messrs. D'Sa and Mendes, Proprietors of a boarding house known as the Vasco Da Gama Boarding House have summoned their servant one Antonio Gomes on a charge of criminal misappropriation of the sum of about Rs. 400. The complainants allege that the accused was employed as their servant to keep accounts of the hotel. For some time past, the accused had not rendered proper account of the cash and the complainants feeling suspicious, looked up the accounts themselves and found Rs. 400 not accounted for. The case is proceeding Mr. Gomes:, bar-at-law is appearing for the complainants and Mr. Lobo pleader for the accused.

JUBILEE OF GURUKULA UNIVERSITY.

Professor Satyavrata Siddhantalankar of the Gurukula University, Kangri, Hardwar, started by the late Swami Shraddhanand, has come to Bombay on his tour of collecting subscriptions for the said University which is going to celebrate its Silver Jubilee from the 16th of March, and is putting up with the Sharma Trading Co., 163, Lohar Chawl, Bombay. (Phone No. 21480). He will be here for about a week and will be glad to receive contributions from all lovers of National Education [illegible] institution which was so dear to the late Swami. It is hoped the public of Bombay will give him a liberal support.

HOTEL GAMING CASE.

The recent incident at the London Hotel, Bombay, which resulted in the arrest of Mr. Farooonji Gara, the proprietor of the hotel and Menezes, a servant of the hotel on the 22nd of January last was the subject of magisterial inquiry on Wednesday at the Girgaum Police Court, Bombay, before Mr. Kapadia and Mr. B. S. Turkhud, Honorary Magistrates; Mr. Gyons, examined by the Court, stated that on the 22nd January last he was standing near the hotel of the accused in mufti and heard a conversation between two persons going on behind him. Mr. Gara was observed by the witness to be handing a "chit" to the boy. This aroused the suspicion of Mr. Lyons who placed his hard on the shoulder of the boy Menezes and attempted to take away the chit from his hand. This led to a scuffle, but eventually the servant boy gave in and surrendered the chit and cash on his person to the Inspector who placed both master and man under arrest. It was alleged that the chit contained the names of horses that were due to run on that day at the races at Mahauxmi and the figures referred to sums of money backed on there horses. The accused are bailed out. After recording evidence, the case was adjourned till the 11th inst.

A TODDY PROSECUTION.

While alighting from a local train at the Mahaluxmi Railway Station, a young laborer Ganoo was arrested by an Excise peon with three bottles of toddy worth twelve annas. The accused pleaded guilty stating that he was told to take it across to a certain party and knew nothing about it himself. He was sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 3 or in default to suffer one day's simple imprisonment by Mr. Junglewalla 6th Presidency Magistrate at Mazagon.

MR. JUSTICE BAKER ON LEAVE

The Hon. Mr. Justice W. T. W. Baker, Additional Judge of His Majesty's High Court of Judicature at Bombay, is granted leave on average pay with effect from the 8th March next or the date on which the Hon. Mr. Justice G. D. Madgaonkar, may resume his duties as Judge on the High Court Bench, till the opening of the Bombay High Court after the Summer Vacation of that Court for the year 1927.

CUTCH DEPUTATION IN BHUJ.

GRAND PUBLIC RECEPTION.

(From our Correspondent.)

BHUJ, Feb. 10.

Messrs. Surji Vallabhdas, Lakhamidas Tairsee, Shivadas Champsi, Gulamhusen Sonawala, Purshottam Dhanji and Premji Chanda, President and members of the Cutch Conference Deputation, accompanied by Messrs. Gokaldas and Anandjibhai of Mandvi arrived here this evening from Mandvi and were received at the gate of the town by local leaders, present among whom were Messrs. Mansingh Kachara, Bhavanji Haribhai Vakil and Purshottam Dayal Sheth. The Deputation came here in a special motor car of the Cutch Motor Service a monopolised concern run by one considered to be one of the State favourites. It was followed in another car by Messrs. Jadavji Bajubhai Bidhabhatti, Hirachadbhai and Sorabji. While leaving Mandvi the members were given green cocoanuts and owers by Mr. Visanji Kalayanji, one of the leading and wealthy citizens of Mandvi. The Deputation thanked Messrs. Matani Brothers and Sons for making its members comfortable after their having ceased to be State guests.

At Bhuj a public meeting is arranged for to-morrow when members will speak on the result of their interview with His Highness, the Maharao. The Deputation leaves Bhuj on Saturday for other centres.

MADRAS MINISTRY'S PROGRAMME.

MR. RAJAGOPALACHARI'S APPRECIATION.

MADRAS, Feb. 10.

The inclusion of prohibition, spinning and removal of untouchability in the programme of work outlined by the Hon. Mr. A. Ranganatha Mudaliar, Development Minister, on behalf of the Independent Ministry, is welcomed in the Congress circles interested in the promotion of constructive programme.

"I am very glad," said Mr. C. Rajagopalachariar in an interview to a representative of Free Press, "that promotion of hand-spinning is included in the programme of the Independent Party. I hope the Ministry will give practical shape. I am glad also total prohibition is stated to be their aim. If these three things are attended to quickly and in a practical manner the "Independent" Ministers will have achieved something real."—Free Press.

SHUTTING OUT DISCUSSION ON CHINA.

PROTEST AGAINST VICEROY'S ACTION

BOMBAY, Feb. 10.

The following resolution was passed by the Council of the Bombay Presidency Association at its meeting held on Wednesday the 9th instan.:

"The Council of the Bombay Presidency Association records its strong protest against the action of the Governor-General in despatching Indian troops to China without previous consultation with the Indian Legislature or at least with the leaders of various groups in the Legislative Assembly, and also against his action in disallowing the motion for adjournment and thus shutting out all discussion on the subject."—A. P.

INDIAN AMBULANCE CORPS TO CHINA.

DR. HARDIKAR'S SUGGESTION.

NEW DELHI, Feb. 10.

Dr. N. S. Hardiker, General Secretary of the Hindusthani Seva Dal in the course of a letter to Mr. T. C. Goswami M.L.A., President of the Hindusthani Seva Dal says.

"It is now sufficiently clear that opinions of the press as well as leaders, especially of the Congress, that they are in full sympathy with the Chinese National aspirations and that they want to help them after mature consideration of the question. I have decided to suggest a way to render practical help to the Chinese at this juncture. My proposal is that we should raise, in different Congress Provinces, Dal membership aggregating to at least half a Dal (2,705), and train them in ambulance work and send them to China in order to help the Chinese. If the members of the All-India Volunteer Board approve of it, I, as General Secretary of the Hindusthani Seva Dal, shall undertake to raise such corps and keep it ready for discussing and drafting out of plan of work. In this connection I request you to kindly allow me to convene a meeting of the All-India Board at some place where all our members may conveniently attend and consider my proposal. I hope you will kindly let me know the place and date convenient for the meeting".—A. P.

NON-BRAHMIN CONFERENCE.

The Vardha (C. P.) Non-Brahmin Conference will be held at Borgaon (Meghe) on the 13th inst., at 8 a.m. Mr. Devrao Balwantrao Deshmukh is the Chairman of the Reception Committee and Mr. S. K. Bole, M.L.C. is to preside on the occasion.

Gibraltar.—First battalion Buffs have left for India on board transport "City of Marseilles."—Reuter's Special.

It is officially stated that there were 818 deaths from influenza in Great Britain in week ended 5th February.—Reuter's Special.

London.—The offer of Mr. Morris to purchase the assets of the Wolseley Motors Ltd., has been accepted.—Reuter.

London.—Death has occurred of Sir James Kenna.—Reuter.

IN AID OF HOSPITAL FUND.

BEGGAR AND GOVERNOR VIE TO CONTRIBUTE.

The "Hospital Day Procession" Committee has pleasure in announcing that the collection on Monday the 7th instant amount to Rs. 8,625/. The Committee notes with particular pleasure the generous response of all sections of the community, rich and poor alike. The highest individual contribution amounting to Rs. 200/ came from His Excellency the Governor, to whom the Committee tenders its grateful thanks for his generous and gracious appreciation and encouragement. The lowest contribution viz. a pie came from a street mendicant which shows how the poorest have appreciated the efforts of the young mericos. The total amount, about a third of which is composed of individual contributions amounting to less than a rupee, is made up as follows:—(fractions are omitted).

In currency notes and cheques Rs. 2,037, Rupees Rs. 3,812, Eight anna pieces, Rs. 686, Four anna pieces, Rs. 802. Two anna pieces, Rs. 665, One anna pieces, Rs. 491 and Coppers, Rs. 130.

COMMITTEE'S THANKS.

The Committee conveys its cordial thanks to the following:—

1. Municipal Commissioner, 2. Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy, 3. Mr. Madhavji Damoder Thakersy, 4. The Hon'ble Mr. Ratansi D. Morarji, 5. Mr. H. F. Commissariat, 6. Mr. H. S. Captain, 7. The Red Cross Society, 8. Messrs. Rogers and Co., 9. The Lightfoot Refrigeration Co., Ltd., 10. Messrs. Whiteaway Laidlaw and Co., 11. Messrs. Evans Fraser and Co., 12. The Army and Navy Co-operative Society, Ltd., 13. Mr. V. Fernandes and 14. Mr. M. D. Neroy for helping it in various ways.

The special thanks of the Committee are due to Mr. S. P. Nair of Messrs. N. Powell and Co. for supplying Orthopoedic and Surgical Instruments, costumes and badges to Mr. Kharsedji Limji of the Bombay Cycle and Motor Agency, to Messrs. Rahimtoola and Sultan Chinoy of Bombay Garage for supplying Motor Lorries and Buses, and to Seth Vithaldas Damoder Govindji for his very valuable assistance in many ways. The Committee is also grateful to Principals Meldrum and Hamill for the loan of their hall and furniture to enable those taking part in the procession to have their refreshments and in much indebted to the Commissioner of Police for the excellent help rendered by the Police and to the press for the wide publicity given to the Procession.

TENNIS.

PRESIDENCY CHAMPIONSHIP.

AN EXCITING DOUBLES FINAL.

The Bombay Presidency Hard Court Tournament came to an end yesterday when the finals of the men's doubles and mixed doubles were decided. The former provided the hardest tussle known in this tournament, and, contrary to expectation, Gole and Vartak succeeded in wresting the championship away from that formidable pair Rajah Iyer and Prince Ghanashyamsinhji. The latter pair began by capturing the opening set at 7—5, but Gole and Vartak evened up matters by taking the next. The deciding set was a gruelling struggling in which every point was keenly disputed. Gole and Vartak led at 5—4, but their opponents brought the games level and in turn took the lead. This state of affairs continued for some time and neither side seemed inclined to lose. Gole at last took the lead at 14—13 and winning the next game carried the set, the match, and the championship. It had been a hard battle well fought out and it was to their deadly steadiness that the winners owed their victory. Content to return the ball across the net, they let their opponents lose the points. Raja Iyer's placing was really splendid and if he had combined this with more dash and confidence in smashing, there might have been a different tale to tell.

Following this was the mixed doubles final in which Mrs. Lucas partnered by Raja Iyer faced Mrs. Wright and Pitt. As a match it was not very exciting, but there was a good deal of hard hitting and occasionally, bright tennis. Fatigued by his exertions in the previous match Raja Iyer was unable to do himself justice and it was not surprising to see him hitting the ball into the net or outside the court. Mrs. Lucas gave a refreshing display of straight clean driving, and with a bit of luck she may have altered the fortunes of the game. Her service was as good as that of any gentleman player, and if more would follow her example in methods, there would be a marked difference in the standard of play encountered here. There was no doubt, however, that the most reliable player was Mrs. Wright, who with her peculiar unorthodox half-chop shot instituted herself a power to be reckoned with. She placed accurately and put a good deal of force in every stroke, on several occasions making some wonderful recoveries which elicited hearty applause. Pitt was brilliant at times, but undue rashness undid some of his good work. Mrs. Wright and her partner won both sets at 6—4.

RESULT.

GENTLEMEN'S DOUBLES—FINAL.

D. V. Vartak and G. M. Gole beat R. S. Raja Iyer and Prince Ghamashyamsinhji, 5—7, 6—4, 15—13.

MIXED DOUBLES—FINAL.

Mrs. Wright and Pitt beat Mrs. Lucas and R. Raja Iyer 6—4, 6—4.

The Hon. Mr. Justice Mirza Ali Akbar Khan presided and Mrs. Mirza presented the prizes to the successful players. Mr. J. C. Maitra made a short speech in which he described briefly the success of the tournament and its increasing popularity in Bombay. It would not be out of place to mention here Mr. P. W. Velkar, the hon. secretary, who put in a good dtal of work to make the tournament the sucess it was.

LATEST NEWS.

LONDON, Feb. 10.

Peking.—Mr. Edwards has hitherto declined to assume office of the Acting Inspector-General of Customs. Chinese vernacular newspapers declare he will be dismissed, if he persists in his refusal. Meanwhile, troubles continues regarding collehtion of 2-1/2 per cent surtaxes, the levying of which Japan still opposes.—Reuter.

LONDON, Feb. 10.

Shanghai.—Two leading Chinese banks here have issued the following statement: "From reliable sources at Peking, we learn that the services of domestic and foreign loans will be maintained, and no panic is apprehended in Shanghai market which remains quiet and normal."—Reuter.

LONDON, Feb. 10.

Shanghai:—Japanese report from Hankow says that Chang Tso Lin's armies are advancing towards the south along four routes. This follows the announcements from Peking that Chang Tso Lin has communicated with his allies including General Sun Chuan Fang, the so-called war lord of Shanghai, urging them "to charge down upon the enemy and smash Bolshevised Chinese," meaning Cantonese under Chang Kaishek and their northern comrades under Fengyuh Siang. Chang Tso Lin's immediate aim is evidently to capture Huhan district in which lies Hankow. He evinces signs of impatience at his erstwhile ally Wu Pei Fu whose troops at Honan stand in his way. Chang Tso Lin says he is prepared to treat them as allies "but if they oppose us we will subjugate them."—Reuter.

COLOMBO, February 10.

Harbour coolies, numbering 5,000 struck work this morning demanding increased wages. Ships' crew were forced to clear cargo to-day and several departures have been delayed. Coolies demand R2 per day. Employers are awaiting instructions from the head offices.—A. P.

DELHI, February 10.

Yet another dacoity in Delhi is reported from the Old Idgah (a suburb of Delhi) last night. It appears that about half a dozen armed men alleged to be Pathans raided a Pathan's house in the early hour of this morning and had tough fight with the inmates of the house as a result of which three women and two men in the raided house were wounded and were admitted into the civil hospital. Only one of the gang has been arrested while the others have escaped.—A. P.

MADRAS, February 10.

The "Madras Mail" understands that Travancore Durbar is contemplating the appointment of an Agent in England whose main duty will be to make purchase in the English market of things necessary for Travancore. Stores to the value of 15 to 20 lakhs of rupees are being purchased every year in England by the different Departments of the Travancore State, and it is believed that the appointment of [illegible] Agent will effect very substantial sav[illegible] in the expenditure. Mr. Maurice Wa[illegible] the present Dewan is very likely to be [illegible] first Agent, as his health, it is said, p[illegible]cludes his further stay in Travancore. T[illegible] pay of the Agent's post is to be R2,500 p[illegible] month besides certain allowances. Should Mr. Watts take up the new post he will leave for England in June next when a new Dewan will be appointed for Travancore. —A. P.

LATEST COTTON QUOTATIONS.

(Through Cotton Telegraphic Information Service, 375, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay)

MAY.

NEW YORK.

	February, 10.
Previous closing rate	14.17
To-day's opening rate	14.10
Difference	—.07
To-day's closing	14.03
Difference	—.09

LIVERPOOL.

	February, 10.
Previous closing rate	7.58
To-day's opening rate	7 .51
Difference	—.07
To-day's closing rate	7.51
Difference	—.07
Sewri closing	283 8 0
Khandi closing	281 8 0

STRANGERS FOUND WITH DRUGS.

Two Bokharis, Tooka Kholnak and Susi Mahomed apparently strangers to Bombay, were charged before Mr. Junglewalla, 6th Presidency Magistrate at Bombay for possessing quantities of 56 tolas and 8 tolas respectively of charas, without a license as required by the provisions of the Abkari Act. A peon of the Excise Department searched their kit at the Muzaffarkhana at Wadi Bundar where the accused were lodging and found the drug in question. In reply to the Court, the accused stated that they were on a pilgrimage to Khotan and according to their usages, the possession of charas without a license was permitted. His Worship explained to them that the law in relation to drugs was strict in its application, in this country and ignorance of the law could not be pleaded. The first accused fined Rs. 20 or in default sentenced to undergo 3 weeks' rigorous imprisonment and in the case of the 2nd accused, a fine of Rs. 15 or in default two weeks' rigorous imprisonment was imposed.

OFFICIAL AND PERSONAL.

The Governor of Bombay accompanied by Major-General the Hon. John Gathorne-Hardy & Lady Isobel Gathorne-Hardy dined with H.H. The Maharaja of Rajpipla on Wednesday, 9th February.

DAVAR'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE

(Established 27 Years.)

INDIA'S FUTURE DEPENDS ON BANKING, SHIPPING, INSURANCE AND JOINT STOCK COMPANY EXPANSION.

ASPIRING Students of Commerce should therefore give all attention to the study of SPECIALISED COURSES such as BANK OFFICERS (C.A. I.B.) INSURANCE MANAGERS (A. CH. I. I.) COMPANY SECRETARIES (F.I.S.A.) and GENERAL COMMERCE COURSES (L.C.C.) for which there is an unlimited FIELD and SPECIALISED ACCOUNTANCY (G.D.A.) may, wherever desirable, be taken as an additional tacked in Course as that Profession is now getting overcrowded.

TUITION THROUGH POST A SPECIAL FEATURE.

Consult PRINCIPAL DAVAR or apply for Prospectus giving details.

GREAT WESTERN BUILDING.
Apollo Street, Bombay.

AWARDED GOLD MEDAL IN 1912.

MOHANLAL & Co.

JEWELLERS.

Telephone No. 21795.
Ghia Mansion, Shaik Memon St.,
BOMBAY.

MACHINE TOOLS

For ORKSHOPS

SUCH AS

Lathes, Drills, Planning Punching, Shearing, Milling Machines, Blowers, Twist Drills, etc.

DELIVERY FROM STOCK.

BATLIBOI & Co.,

MACHINERY MERCHANTS,

Parbes Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

NAGINDAS & MANEKLAL

INCOME TAX & SUPER TAX EXPERTS

6, Shukhadwalla Building.
RAVELIN STREET,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone - - - - - - No. 22560

MARBLES & TILES

PONZONO HEXEGONAL TILES.
Available in large quantities.

RAVAL & CO.,

13, Bank Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Chronicle.

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 11, 1927.

NO CHANGE.

The official report of the interview of the Deputation of the Cutchi People's Conference with His Highness the Maharao of Cutch which we published on Thursday does not give any special cause for jubilation. The very fact of the consent of His Highness,—himself a monument of the ancient regime in this land in all its unbending integrity,—to receive such a Deputation was hailed by many loyal and faithful Cutchis as an augury of a new era for the Cutch people. To such, of course, the answers of His Highness to the demands and prayers of the People's Conference must inevitably read like fateful promises of a radically new order of things; and with such there can be no arguing to the contrary. But to the discerning reader and to the critical Cutchi the result of the Deputation can be summed up in one word: Platitude. His Highness the Maharao seems to have learnt, by his repeated jaunts to European pleasure resorts the trick of his time to perfection; and, accordingly, there is no lack of mere lip sympathy with the fundamental objects and demands of the Conference, though His Highness was surprisingly true to type in his opening remarks meticulously insisting upon the question of the representativeness of the Cutchi People's Conference held in Bombay last October. The Maharao was, for example, definitely told of a case wherein the liberty of the Press has been most grossly violated by the autocratic orders of His Highness himself. What had he to say in reply to the Deputation's prayer in that behalf? In effect, he would, he says, be inclined to reconsider the order of exclusion against the "Cutch Kesari", if the editor would alter his policy. Could there be a greater and more insulting example of begging the question? Does His Highness wish the paper in question to be merely blowing the bugle of His Highness and his associates, before the inestimable privilege of circulating in His Highness' dominions is accorded to it? The Cutch Durbar has never had even the name of a judicial trial of the proscribed paper. If the journal in question has made,—we do not believe it, but we make the assumption for the sake of charity towards His Highness,—unfounded allegations against the Maharao or any of his officers, why do they or he not prosecute the offending journalist in a proper tribunal? Does His Highness think he strengthens the case for the old-world despotism,—of which he is such a shining light,—by making equally unfounded and unproved allegations against a journalist, when a formal demand is made to him in the most constitutional manner to redress a particular grievance? The Princes of India, in a case like the one confronting His Highness of Cutch to-day, obtained special legislative protection at the hands of the Indian Legislature. Why does not His Highness avail himself of even that Act, if he really feels that the action of a particular paper is reprehensible? He is very anxious, indeed, to judge from His Highness' remarks to the Deputation, to avoid any outside interference in the internal administration of the Cutch State, though he and his caste have not scrupled to take the help of outside authorities, in the measure just quoted, when it suited their book to do so. But if they would not have outside interference, his duty to redress the grievances of his people himself when they are formally presented to him in the approved time-honoured manner, becomes doubly his sacred responsibility.

It is a pity there was apparently no one in the Deputation to answer the Maharao when, in reply to another resolution, of the Conference complaining of the alleged excesses of some of his entourage, he asked for specific instances, and declared his willingness to punish the malefactors if definite cases of complaint were laid before him. When particular cases of misrule and autocracy are actually submitted to His Highness, as in the case of the "Kuch-Kesari," he is pleased to make impossible conditions; and when general complaints are made, worded in the most respectful language that barely misses being cringing, against individuals in his by no means irreproachable entourage, he asks for actual instances. Can the force of perversity further go? Besides, His Highness knows actual instances were mentioned widely in responsible papers; and it lies with him now to take up the gauntlet and have the allegations publicly disproved in a proper, independent tribunal. He may rest assured that those making the allegations will be prepared to give all possible help to the tribunal if only the witnesses are guaranteed personal safety for giving their evidence before it, and if the judges are not packed. But we understand His Highness is against the introduction of the jury system in Cutch, and we can now fully appreciate his reasons for his abhorrence of such an institution.

About the other and more substantial demands, His Highness was equally non-committal, when he was not ambiguous. He is in search of a proper Minister, he is in sympathy with popular institutions, and he will consider the questions of customs policy, exchange adjustment, revenue settlement, agrarian relief and he will think of his Bhayats as well as of the untouchables. He has been, we feel sure, thinking of all these for these fifty years past, and what has been the result? Cutch, which in the days of his father and grandfather, was amongst the first and foremost States of Western India, is to-day languishing under intolerable misrule by men basking in the sunshine of the Rao's favour. His Highness may bluff the Deputation of the Cutchis that there can be no question of the "supremacy of law"; but his own personal rule gives the lie direct to such an assurance, unless, indeed, His Highness has his own patent interpretation of these and like assurances.

URGENT PROBLEMS.

It is time the rapid advancement of education was once again assigned the premier position among the nation-building activities which the late Mr. Gokhale strived so much to give to it and that the present formula of constructive work was expanded to make room for the diffusion of knowledge which has always proved to be one of the most revolutionary forces in the history of many countries. It is, therefore, in the fitness of things that educational problems are coming to the forefront and have begun to be discussed in an eminently practical and realistic manner. While Mr. Jadhav, the late Minister of Education, could, if only more thoroughly, place, the activities of his Department into greater obscurity and odium than his ineffective predecessor, high hopes are being entertained of the Hon. Mr. Desai who has often distinguished himself by displaying a sense of robust independence and who has waged many a battle against the senseless autocracies of the Department of which he is now in charge. We understand that he has already made an auspicious beginning by refusing to nominate officials on some Educational Boards, which can, indeed, do well without their unnecessary interference. It must, however, be confessed that he has inherited a most unenviable mass of traditions and problems which are enough to puzzle the wisest of heads. Our special correspondent has already drawn public attention to the standard of rebellion that has been raised by most of the District Boards of Gujarat against the notorious educational rules, and described the critical conditions that have been reached in the districts of Kaira and Ahmedabad—primary teachers in the latter district not having been paid their salaries for about nine months past. Mrs. Sharada Mehta, the gifted and devoted woman worker of Gujarat, has again, in the course of a letter published by us on Saturday last, severely criticised the policy of the late Education Minister who had no hesitation in drastically cutting down the number of stipends as well as admissions for the Mahaluxmi Training College of Ahmedabad. These grave questions, we have no doubt, already engage the urgent attention of the Hon. Mr. Desai who will have to devise and carry forward his schemes for the promotion of education in all its branches throughout the Presidency.

Now it is quite clear that Mr. Jadhav brought a hornet's nest about his ears by agreeing to the fundamentally vicious policy of reducing his educational budget and by first putting his pruning knife into the budgets of primary schools and training colleges which really needed to be rapidly expanded to serve the growing needs of the country. As has been already pointed out, vicious and retrograde as the Education rules of 1924 were, they would not have met with such sustained and uncompromising agitation if the late Educational Minister had not deliberately tried to reduce the datum line—which would be the starting point for all future grants—by progressively truncating the educational budget for all districts. And what cruel cuts have been made in the budget for training women teachers at a time when their poor numbers required to be rapidly increased! Mrs. Sharada Mehta has told us that "before Dr Paranjpye's Education Act was passed (1923) every year about eighty fresh students were admitted in the Ahmedabad Training College for Women." But "the climax has been reached this year when only eight fresh students are admitted in that college," and the applications of many qualified women teachers, who were even prepared to study without any stipends have been mercilessly rejected, while according to the most moderate computation of Mrs. Mehta at least fifty-five fresh teachers should be trained every year just in order to maintain the 'status quo' in the proportion of trained women teachers in the Girls' Schools of Gujarat and Bombay City. The Education Minister, therefore, would do well firmly to insist on the restoration of these and other infamous cuts that have been made in the Educational budget with disastrous effects on the educational level attained a few years ago. We have already begun to hear vague rumours about the deficit in the next budget and the decrease in the Excise revenue. But we trust the Hon. Mr. Desai will not stand any juggleries of the Finance Department and give an uncompromising battle to all reactionary elements in the Government—even as uncompromising as he gave as the President of the Ahmedabad District Local Board to his predecessor in office.

ALCOHOL AS FOOD.

Who can say that Ma-Bap 'Sarcar' does not care for the problem of starvation from which millions in India suffer, after reading the report of the debate on Prohibition in the Council of State on Wednesday? According to the Director-General of the Indian Medical Service alcohol has a food value. That is evidently why the 'Sarkar' is so deadly against every attempt to introduce Prohibition in India. How can it in its anxiety for the welfare of the millions for which it is a "trustee," allow that an article of food, alcohol, is denied to them? Incidentally the consumption of this article of food gives the Sarkar a revenue which is convenient for the Lee Loot and many other estimable objects connected with the proper preservation of the duties of "trusteeship." Official representatives in the Council of State and Mr. Khaparde could not stomach the idea of Prohibition. If to Major-General Symons the vital question in this matter of consumption of alcohol is how to educate the public in the use of the "food," to Mr. Khaparde it is a matter of psychology. The craving for drink is, according to him, "implanted in a person by nature." Mr. Khaparde may be speaking about this "implantation" perhaps with a deeper and a more intimate knowledge of the subject, but it is a relief to find that in this country every religion has warned its adherents in the strongest possible terms against indulging in this craving. Excepting Mr. Khaparde all the other Indian members who took part in the debate recognised this and solidly voted for Prohibition. The failure of Mr. Ramdas Pantulu to impress the need for it on the majority of his colleagues, whose votes are placed at the bidding of the bureaucracy, only shows what an up-hill fight public opinion in India has to wage in winning Prohibition.

MR. KELLY AS POLICE COMMISSIONER

A REVIEW OF HIS WORK.

The announcement in the official Gazette, of the impending departure "Westward Ho", of the Commissioner of Police, Mr. Kelly, on a brief holiday tempts one to give a brief survey of the salient features of what has come to be known to all of us as the Kelly regime. It may be affirmed, with a good deal of truth, that there has been no department of public service which has been so constantly in the limelight as the city police during the period Mr. Kelly has sat in the saddle. For some time prior to the date when "P. A. K." took the Commissioner's chair in the "Burra Office", dame rumour, not merely whispered, as she generally does, but noised it all over that the police department required a good deal of overhauling. The police "bus" which through the organising genius, energy and initiative of the late Mr. S. M. Edwardes of Muslim League fame, was running with the oily smoothness of a Rolls Royce, started creaking and jolting like a cheap tin lizzie Ford and required another boss of the Edwardes type to set the thing in order. Matters came to a head in 1921 on the occasion of the visit to Bombay of the Prince of Wales. The investigation which followed in the wake of the riots, brought the disorganisation of the force emphatically to the front—the learned Magistrate who had been especially deputed to try riot cases commented in scathing terms upon the haphazard inquiries connected with the putting up of charge sheets. On one brighi day His Worship discharged nineteen accused persons at one stroke of the pen and let himself go on the high-handedness of the police in keeping innocent men behind the bars for an inordinate length of time.

AN UNRULY TEAM.

A few months later when "P. A. K." vaulted into saddle, he found he had an unruly team to guide but a few months had hardly slipped by when the members of the force got to feel that the C. P. was determined either to bend or break them, to kill or to cure. The demoralisation of the force was getting daily more apparent even to the most casual observer. Satta shops and bucket-shops carried on a lively and even a roaring trade under the very noses of police officers. Opium and cocaine "denners" reaped huge profits from illicit trade and openly fraternised with police gentry. With the suddeness of a thunderclap, the storm burst, one Superintendant, one Inspector and a Deputy got the order of the sack. "P. A. K." was clearly on the war-path, spitting fire and laying about him, lashing furiously. Other disciplinary measures followed. Slackers on night-rounds were gingered up by fines. Bad characters were bound over, and banished. Further dismissals from the ranks followed. To-day "P. A. K." can well deserve the city's thanks for giving it a purer and healthier and honester police force and a higher standard than that attained in the days of Edwardes. Side by side with disciplinary measures, effect has been given to the principle of Indianisation or to put it more correctly, to the principle of efficiency. An efficient officer, whether coloured or colourless, received fair and generous treatment from Mr. Kelly. Honest mistakes were overlooked, but slacking and lying even in trivial affairs, received condign punishment.

HIS REWARD!

The pressure of economic events and the financial stringency of the hour, brought the paramount necessity of retrenchment home to the mind of Mr. Kelly. Unlike most heads, who professed retrenchment and practised needless expense, Mr. Kelly was busy always, with his pruning knife and seissors. In no department of public service is this more difficult of accomplishment than in the police, which as the executive arm of the law, must be recruited to its fullest limit, but "P. A. K." though hampered by circumstances, ran his blue pencil or red ink through the lists, striking out useless additions, from the upper and lower ranks as well.

For all these achievements Mr. Kelly has received a C.I.E. His brother officer in Calcutta Sir Charles Tegart got the knighthood. But Sir Charles pleased the Calcutta Europeans mightily by his Ordinance while Mr. Kelly is out to please nobody except his own conscience—so lop-sided and left-handed are the ways of our Olympian bureaucracy.

A COMPARISON.

Comparisons are odious and one should not be beguiled into them wantonly but to draw a parallel between "P. A. K." and his able predecessor the late Mr. S. M. Edwardes intrigues one. The reorganisation of the police was Mr. Edwardes' great triumph. He opened up a new chapter in the history of the force. To-day the force is in need of a further step in the same direction to suit the changing needs of the times. The levelling up of the grade of Sub-

(Continued on page 8.)

HARDWAR GURUKULA UNIVERSITY

AN APPEAL FOR FINANCIAL SUPPORT.

(BY PROF. SATYA VRATA SIDHANTA-LANKAR OF GURUKULA UNIVERSITY.)

The Gurukula University, Hardwar, has been a demonstration of the fact that educational institutions on purely national lines, in India, if conducted in right earnestness and genuine spirit, may meet with success in the face of thousand obstructions and opposing circumstances of modern times. Originally started as a forest academy and gradually raised to the standard of a college, it has now developed into a university after the ancient Indian pattern where the institution of Brahmacharya is revived.

AN IDEAL UNIVERSITY.

The Gurukula is a national university of 25 years' standing. It was started with a view to impart free instruction on healthy principles of Education—both ancient and modern combined—to boys of all communities without any distinction of caste or creed. The scheme of studies includes the teaching of the Vedas, Darshans, Upanishads, Sanskrit Literature, Ayurvedic, etc., side by side with the teaching of Economics, History, English Literature, Philosophy, Chemistry and Allopathy. The Gurukula has three ful-fledged colleges—the Arts College, the Divinity College, the Ayurvedic College (in which students are taught both Eastern and Western systems of medicines) affiliated to it and a new scheme to start Industrial and Agricultural Colleges is under contemplation. Lords Chelmsford, Islington and Meston paid a visit to this University and the latter said in his speech that this was his idea of an Ideal University. The annual budget of the University exceeds 1 1|2 lacs and is controlled by a Board of Education consisting of pre-eminent Indian educationists. More than a thousand Brahmcharies are receiving Gurukula education and above a hundred are turned out as full-fledged graduates most of whom have gone to foreign countries to prosecute their further studies.

ITS FINANCIAL NEEDS.

The year before last the Gurukula University sustained a heavy loss by the unprecedented floods in the Ganges. Buildings of the Institution in which Brahmacharies used to recite the Veda-Mantras have been swept away by the floods and the site of the Gurukula now presents the appearance of a waste land. The Swami Shraddhanand damage caused by the floods was so heavy that the Governing Body of the University has unanimously passed a resolution to shift it from its old environs to a new site at Hardwar. It means a heavy expenditure. A new site worth about Rs. 40,000 has to be purchased, several lacs for the buildings have to be collected and a permanent fund of ten lacs has to be raised to restore the Institution to its former condition and to make further improvements.

The idea of the Gurukula originated with the late Swami Shraddhanand who, when earning a lucrative practice as a lawyer renounced his all and came to this forest to give realisation to the dictum that true education was the need of the land. The efforts of Swamiji were crowned with success; and when the Gurukula had grown to a full-fledged institution, giving out batches of its graduates, strong in body and sound in mind for the service of humanity and of the Motherland, Swamiji gave it in charge of his worthy followers and went to a wider field of work for the salvation of the Motherland.

SWAMI SHADDHANAND'S LEGACY.

Swami Shraddhanand is now a martyr in the noble cause of his life and has left the legacy of the fulfilment of his works to his men and followers. The inmates of the Gurukula University have realised their duties on this occasion, and now when it is going to celebrate its Silver Jubilee Year in the middle of next March, they have determined to secure all means and ways for the strengthening and enlargement of their Institution. Deputations have gone to different parts of the country.

I have come to Bombay with the Message of the Martyred Swami Shraddhand and I hope the lovers of National Education will come forward with the necessary help for the Institution. I am at present staying with Messrs. Sharma Trading Co., Electrical Merchants, 163, Lohar Chawl (Phone No. 21480) Bombay, and request the general public of Bombay to communicate to me by phone or letter at the above address regarding the help they intend to give to the Gurukula University—the most beloved institution of

Notes of the Day.

An Obstructive Policy.

The Labourite amendment to the Adress in reply to the King's Speech on the opening of Parliament shows that in Great Britain the workers at least realize how the Baldwin Government have been steadily trying to advance the cause of Capitalism by their obstructive policy in China. Whether they can really advance that cause depends, however, upon the success of British bluff and of British diplomatic methods which even now are expected to succeed in playing Peking off against Canton. British Labour realises that this policy of divide and rule is bound to fail. It has awakened to the real situation in China and it wants to give expression in the Labourite amendment to the Address to its conviction that the despatch of armed forces to the Far East, a procedure in which the Baldwin Government persist, is not calculated to decrease the risks to which British subjects in China are exposed. It does, on the contrary, increase those risks and makes a peaceful solution impossible.

A Futile Attempt.

Mr. Lloyd George may make speeches about the need for securing such a peaceful solution of Britain's difficulty with China by insisting upon further negotiations and deprecating the concentration of troops in the Far East, but in the House of Commons, he falls into line with other Liberal Imperialists and commends Sir Austen Chamberlain's policy in regard to China as one "which will redound to the credit of himself and the country." In the House of Lords the views of Liberal Imperialism are expressed by Lord Reading who thinks no other course than the despatch of troops is possible. Thus except the party of the British working classes all other political groups in Britain are united in coercing China and the British Government are now busy in explaining to the League of Nations how this policy of coercion is in conformity with the "letter and spirit of the League Covenant." This is a futile attempt on the part of Britain to persuade the other European Powers that she acts in China only on high moral grounds, and on grounds of pure self protection, but the League is too much under the thumb of Britain to be able effectively to protest against this hypocrisy.

Autocracy in Excelsis.

His Excellency Lord Irwin appears to be rapidly approximating to Lord Curzon's ideal of an Oriental despot. And as he took sometime to crystallize his gentle methods into those of hardened autocracy, he seems now to be marching rapidly towards his new goal. While there could be said to be the least little pretext for disallowing the adjournment motion on China, on the grounds of foreign policy, there could be none whatever for imposing a sinister ban on the discussion on the Sardar Kartar Singh's resolution recommending the immediate release of the most venerated Sikh leader Sardar Kharak Singh. How could a Viceroy with any claims to constitutional methods disallow a motion which was not only introduced but actually passed in the Assembly in 1924? And what words shall we use to condemn the Government of the Punjab and the Government of India for the continued incarceration of Sikh prisoners and such a respected leader as Sardar Kharak Singh even after the new Gurudwara Act has been actually functioning in the Punjab with the fullest co-operation of all sections of that great community? The Government have thus inflicted a double wound on the Sikhs and we will not be surprised if the Viceroy's ukase serves to re-kindle the fires of agitation among them.

The Only Course.

The Rev. U. Ottama, it will be remembered, distinguished himself as the strongest and most courageous fighter in Burma against official repression. He is now in jail, but so nervous is the Home Member in the Burma Government about giving the public even the meagre information about the jail where he has been lodged that in the Legislative Council session on Wednesday he went out of his way to be offensive in his remarks concerning the Nationalist leader. In refusing to tell the leader of the Home Rule Party in the Burma Council as to when the Rev U. Ottama would be released or at least where he was imprisoned at present, the Home Member remarked that there were twenty to thirty thousand criminals in the Burma jails and it was not possible for him to remember where each one of them was. To express their resentment of this atrocious remark, which the Home Member refused to withdraw, the members of the Home Rule, the Nationalist and Swaraj Parties in the Burma Council walked out, thus following the only self-respecting course constitutionally available to them. The contempt for popular feeling which the Home Member exhibited in his churlish attitude and words only shows how strongly entrenched officialdom in Burma is in its autocratic position.

Reprehensible.

The strictures passed by the Chief Presidency Magistrate on a Sub-Inspector in the Railway Police who had been "rude and insolent" to the trying magistrate in a case which he wanted to get transferred elsewhere ought to make the Inspector-General of Police inquire immediately into the conduct of this officer and take proper disciplinary action against him for what is in the circumstances a serious dereliction from his duties. The Sub-Inspector's attitude towards Mr. Junglewalla, the Sixth Presidency Magistrate, was threatening and over-bearing and he ought to thank himself that the latter did not promptly charge him with contempt of Court. In rejecting his application for the transfer from Mr. Junglewalla's Court of the theft case Mr. Nadkarni was conducting, the Chief Presidency Magistrate found that the ground on which transfer was asked for, viz., bias or prejudice on Mr. Junglewala's part did not hold water at all. Here is an example of a Police Officer who thinks he can bully the Magistracy. As a warning to the whole service, he should be severely dealt with by his Departmental Chiefs.

SAD COMMENTARY ON BRITISH RULE"

SANTHAL PARGANAS ADMINISTRATION.

INQUIRY INTO BANKING FACILITIES

The main discussion in Thursday's session of the Assembly centred round Mr. Ganganand Sinha's resolution urging the withdrawal of the Santhal Parganas from the operation of the "backward tract" administration.

Mr. Haji's resolution for an inquiry into the present position of the banking institutions and facilities was supported by almost all non-officials. Sir Basil Blackett urged for its withdrawal on the plea that it was too early to determine the mode of enquiry.

GOVERNMENT'S EVASIVE REPLY

(From Our Special Representative).

NEW DELHI, Feb. 10.

It was worth one's trouble to sit patiently for over two and a half hours and hear the debate about the fate of the Santal Parganas. For one thing there was the maiden speech of Mr. Sham Narayan, who is the official Assistant Whip. Like the poet. Whips are born and not made. Mr. Narayan is a born Whip and for the past six years he has been in the House as one of its pleasantest, extensively liked and most energetic of members with the unique privilege of maintaining a silence that is golden. But to-day even Mr. Sham Narayan broke the vow of silence and he spoke. This act of his was an event by itself. In that way the entire House viewed it and Mr. Narayan was cheered and cheered.

A MAIDEN SPEECH.

Mr. Narayan Spoke, but Homer too nods, and after all this was, at the President reminded the House, his Maiden speech. To be maidenly (in the Parliamentary sense) is not a very enviable accomplishment. But great persons think otherwise, and even so Mr. Sreenivasa Iyengar, who is the President of the Indian National Congress, tried to make the unctuous confession that he was as much a maiden as Mr. Sham Narayan (its converse is also true). Of course Mr. Iyengar was giving the House only a specimen of his very racy humour. But before very long, all that humour disappeared and he exhibited all the bitter resentment of Nationalist India of which he is now an exponent, when he poured forth in a maiden fashion his "obiter dicta" on British administration.

DR. MOONJEE'S IRONY.

Dr. Moonje was certainly an improvement on all the other previous speakers and he was the example of the Maratha Gurcilla warrior in the true realm of political controversy. "Our British people" was a phrase which he used with unusual irony. Sir Purshottamdas Thakurdas joined the debate. He saw no decale in this "melee", but he did feel the call of a just cause. So he quoted Macaulay, but how much better it would have been had he quoted Mr. Trevelyn.

The delight of the debate was reached when Mr. Donovan spoke and in reply Dewan Chamanlal retorted. Their two speeches were the speeches of the day. Everyone in the House was powerfully reminded of the debates in the Commons. In India's future parliament both have a great place, and one would be to the glory of India and the other to that of Indo-British consummation.

MR. HAJI'S CREDITABLE PERFORMANCE.

When the House met after lunch, Mr. Haji had the honour of moving his resolution with reference to the appointment of a Committee to go into the question of Banking expansion in India. In his learned and closely argued speech he covered very wide field. In fact his admirable quotations were so well chosen that his speech easily carried conviction to a very rigorous critic like Doctor Hyder. Who could miss the significance in Mr. Haji's reference to Mr. Howel's speech in the course of the debate on Sir Narasimha Sarma's motion in 1919? In sum Mr. Haji's speech was worthy of Bombay's high commercial intelligence.

In the debate that followed many speakers made references to the report of the Royal Commission on Indian Currency and Exchange. One felt a bit nervous at these references lest some unexpected unpleasantness might accrue therefore. But fortunately, that report did not become the red rag to a bull. A calm and dispassionate discussion is proceeding and will be resumed on Monday.

THURSDAY'S SESSION.

NON-OFFICIAL RESOLUTIONS.

NEW DELHI, Feb. 10.

The Legislative Assembly re-assembled to-day to dispose of the non-official resolutions, which besides the resolution regarding Santhal Parganas, the discussion on which had to be adjourned on Tuesday owing to the intervention of the adjournment motion, included the resolution of Mr. Haroon for reduction of postal rates, that of Mr. Haji urging investigation into the banking conditions, and that of Mr. A. N. Dutt recommending the exemption, from the obligations under the Arms Act, of all ex-members of the Legislative Assembly.

No questions were asked to-day, and the members of the different Parties in the Assembly had not received any definite mandate in respect of the resolutions to be discussed.—A. P.

SANTHAL PARGANAS ADMINISTRATION.

MR. DAS' AMENDMENT CARRIED.

NEW DELHI, Feb. 10.

Discussion was resumed on Mr. Ganganand Sinha's resolution urging the withdrawal of the Santhal Parganas from the operation of Section 52-A and 71 of the Government of India Act, 1919.

Sir Alexander Muddiman said that under Section 52-A, sub-section 2, of the Government of India Act, the powers of the legislature were limited with regard to putting into effect any law. He wanted a ruling from the chair on the question whether the Assembly could discuss the amendment of Mr. B. Das which recommended exclusion from the operation of Section 52 of the Act, and not 71 thereof.

The President ruled that the Assembly could discuss the amendment which was perfectly in order.

SIR ALEXANDER MUDDIMAN

In his speech, the Home Member referred to the services of Augustus Cleveland who at the age of 29, turned the Santhal Parganas into an area with peace and prosperity. As was inscribed on his memorial, Cleveland was one who, without bloodshed or the terror of authority, employed the only means of conciliation and conquered the entire population of the Parganas, and brought them to appreciate the arts of civilised life. The Administration in the area was conducted much on the same lines as laid down by Cleveland. What struck the Home Member most was how greatly the administration in those parts depended on the particular officers stationed there.

The Sanathals had a very strong indigenous system of village organisation and the headmen were still powerful. High middle class Hindus were only 15 per cent. of the population, the rest being low-class Hindus. While Santhals were really happy, it seemed to him that the resolution had been brought forward in the interests of emigrants who could not get lands in these Parganas, as they got in the other administered districts. (Laughter and applause from official benches, and cries of 'oh' from Opposition benches.)

Sir Alexander added that the fact had been historically proved, that, whenever it was attempted to introduce ordinary law, there was unrest among Santhals. It was so in 1855 and 1871, and there would be unrest again to-morrow if it affected the ordinary landlord of the Santhal Parganas, to the detriment of the original inhabitants.

Mr. B. Das asked what the opinion of the Bihar Government was on the question.

Sir Alexander: Of course, they strongly opposed it when a debate was held in the Bihar Council in 1922. (Laughter.)

Mr. Rangaswami Iyengar: What was the result of the debate?

Sir Alexander: As usual, Government defeat. (Loud laughter.)

Referring to Mr. Das amendment, the Home Member showed how Government's position was legally correct.

MR. S. SINGH'S MAIDEN SPEECH

Mr. Shamnarayan Singh, official member from Bihar and Orissa, and Assistant Government Whip, who seldom speaks, but is most active in the lobbies, was cheered loudly by all Parties in the House as he rose to make his maiden speech. He characterised the resolution as one which, if carried out, would bring disaster to eight per cent. of the population of the Parganas.

(Continued on Page 10.)

44 HOURS' BOMBARDMENT.

PORTUGUESE GOVERNMENT AGGRESSIVE.

INSURGENTS STOP NEWS SERVICE.

LONDON, Feb. 10.

Lisbon.—A portion of the Republican Guard Police and some naval men supported the revolution which began at noon on Monday. The insurgents erected barricades at various parts of the capital. Government replied by ordering loyal detachments intensively to bombard rebels with fieldguns and machine-guns. At the same time, cruisers' crews whose loyalty was suspected were promptly disarmed. Meanwhile, the rebels siezed naval arsenal and general post office, thus stopping news from leaving the capital. Late last night, the insurgents entrenched in arsenal surrendered after 44 hours' heavy bombardment in course of which aeroplane dropped three bombs terribly damaging the arsenal. Casualties, including non-combatants, were very heavy. Property has been extensively damaged. Lisbon is now very quiet and order has been restored throughout the country.—Reuter.

SITUATION IN PORTUGAL.

THE OTHER SIDE OF IT.

LONDON, Feb. 10.

Owing to censorship, situation in Portugal is still obscure. Portuguese Embassy in London has issued a statement declaring that rebellion in Oporto was suppressed on Monday and minimising the gravity of the situation, but other messages allege that rebels are gaining ascendant at Lisbon where ships have been warned by wireless not to call and insurrectionary movement is spreading everywhere.—Reuter.

LETTER TO LORD GLADSTONE

CAPT. WRIGHT EXPRESSES REGRET.

LONDON, Feb. 9.

Captain Peter Wright has written a letter to Lord Gladstone. The latter declines to disclose its contents but Capt. Wright interviewed by The Evening standard says that he expresses in it regrets that he has given him and his family pain which he promises his utmost to mitigate.

He declares he would have done this before, but "when the man calls you a lier and coward you cannot without baseness say you are sorry you have hurt his feelings until you have accepted a challenge." He adds that he had intended to apologise to Lord Gladstone even if he had won the case.—Reuter.

POLAND RATIFIES OPIUM CONVENTION

LONDON, Feb. 10.

Warsaw.—The Diet has ratified International Opium Convention.—Reuter.

EXCHANGE RATIO PROBLEM.

MR. BHARUCHA'S WARNING TO LEADERS.

BOMBAY, Feb. 10.

Mr. Burjorji Framji Bharucha, Secretary of the Parsi Rajkiya Sabha, has sent the following wire to Pandit Motilal Nehru, Lala Lajpat Rai, Mr. Srinivasa Iyengar and Mr. M. A. Jinnah at Delhi:—

"The Parsi Rajkiya Sabha emphasises that the 18d. ratio will be ruinous to India and urges all elected members to insist on the sixteen-pence ratio demanded by all the Indian Chambers of Commerce and supported by the Working Committee of the Congress. Any deviation will be viewed by the Congress and the country as a grave breach of public faith."—Free Press.

RELEASE OF DETENUS,

GOVT. STRIKING A BARGAIN?

INDIA TO CO-OPERATE IN CHINESE VENTURE!

CALCUTTA, Feb. 10.

A special cable to "Forward" states there is unconfirmed rumour in England that in the event of the Chinese situation taking a serious turn, the Government will offer a Royal Commission and release all prisoners on the condtion that the Indian leaders will co-operate in the Chinese adventure.—Free Press.

BHARATPUR'S OFFER OF HELP.

NOT NECESSARY SAYS C. IN C.

AJMERE, Feb. 10.

The Maharaja of Bharatpur has sent a wire to the Viceroy offering all resources of the State to be used in the Chinese War. The Viceroy in his reply, infoms His Highness that he has communicated his generous offer to the Commander-in-Chief, who deeply appreciates it but does not expect to withe necessary to avail of.—Free Press.

SUBHASH BOSE'S INTEGRITY.

RESENTMENT AGAINST DETENTION.

CALCUTTA, Feb. 10.

A special cable to "Forward" states Mr. Pethwick-Lawrence, who followed the Premier in the debate on the Bengal Detenus in the House of Commons the other day, said there was universal resentment against the unlawful detention of persons for conbelief, even amongst the Moderates, of inbelief, even amongst the moderates, of innocence of many of the prisoners, he spoke of Mr. Subash Chandra Bose as a man in whose integrity all had the utmost confidence.—Free Press.

BEHIND THE PRISON BARS.

MR. BOSE'S HEALTH CAUSES ANXIETY.

CALCUTTA, Feb. 10.

The following is an extract from Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose's letter dated Mandalay, January 28, 1927 to Mr. Sarat Chandra Bose, Calcutta:—

"It is clear from Col. Kolsall's report that he has not given his final opinion yet. He has recommended careful watching. As you already know, I am at present under the treatment of the Superintendentt who is watching me carefully. He has told me more than once that he feel concerned about my health.

The daily rise of temperature has been continuous since the last attack of influenza in November, and there has been practically no break in spite of the Rangoon trip. The temperature chart from December 12, 1926 to January 6, 1927 was sent to Kaviraj Mahasaya on January 12 and the temperature chart from January 7 to the January 13 was sent to him on the 14th instant. Since then the daily after-noon rise is as follows:—

14th Jan.—99.2; 15th Jan.—98.6; 16th Jan.—99.4; 17th Jan.—99.4; 18th Jan.—99.4; 19th Jan.—99.4; 20th Jan.—99; 21st Jan.—99.6; 22nd Jan.—99.4; 23rd Jan—99.6; 24th Jan.—99; 25th Jan—99.4; 26th Jan.—99.4.

On two days an hourly after-noon chart was recorded and the following results were obtained:—

25th January, 1927.

1 p.m. 98.8; 2 p.m. 99.4; 3 p.m. 99; 4 p.m. 99.2 5 p. m. 99.4; 6 p.m. 99.2; 7 p.m. 99; 8 p.m. 98.4.

26th January 1927:—

1 p.m.—98.8; 2 p.m. 99.4; 3 p.m. 99.2; 4 p.m. 99.4; 5 p.m. 99.2; 6 p.m. 99; 7 p. m. 98.4.

At noon the temperature is usually normal i.e. 98.4. Have you received a copy of the X'ray photograph?—Free Press.

NOT A PLEASURE TRIP.

AIM OF GANDHIJI'S VISIT.

MADRAS, Feb. 10.

At the meeting held to-day at the Sea Beach, Messrs. Gangadhar Rao Deshpande, Konda Venkatappiah and Ranker asked Madras to be prepared to give Gandhiji a hearty welcome when he comes here in April and to present a fat purse. The Madras city must be able to give Rs. 50,000 said Mr. Desphande in his appeal for a purse. He emphasised that the production of khadi should be increased and said, Gandhiji's trip was not a pleasure trip but a trip to popularise khaddar and organise an association to produce khadi regularly.

Mr. Konda Venkatappiah in his speech in Telugu said that Gandhiji's chief aim was to make the whole of India wear khaddar.

Mr. Banker said that it is possible for Madras to produce 50 lakhs worth of khaddar, but she is producing under two lakhs worth. Throughout the meeting about ten persons in the audience were seen spinning on Takhli.—Free Press.

DEATH OF PROMINENT MARWARI.

CALCUTTA, Feb. 10.

The death occurred in Calcutta yesterday of Rai Harkisen Das Bhatter Bahadur, President of the Marwari Chamber of Commerce. He was also the founder of the first jute mill established under Indian management namely the Hukumchand Jute mills. He was well known for philanthropic acts and contributed Rs. 20,000 to the Gokhale Memorial Girls' School.—A. P.

BRITISH POLICY IN CHINA.

SUPPORT OF BOTH HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT.

STATEMENT SUBMITTED TO LEAGUE.

In the debate on the Address, both Houses of Lords and Commons supported the Chinese policy of Government.

The Labourite amendment to the Addressregrets the Government's delay in dealing with the Chinese situation, and urges the immediate diversion and recall of the troops on their way to China.

LABOUR URGE DIVERSION AND RECALL OF TROOPS

LONDON, Feb. 9.

In the course of the debate on the address, both the Houses of Lords and Commons devoted a long time to the situation in China, the speeches of Labour and Liberal leaders in both the Houses revealing a remarkable measure of support for the Government.

Lord Reading, in the House of Lords, on behalf of the Liberals, declared that no other possible action than sending troops could have been taken to protect British lives and property. Mr. Lloyd George in the House of Commons thought that Sir A. Chamberlain's course would redound to the credit of himself and the country.

Replying on behalf of the Government, Mr. Churchill said that Government now knew that they could rely on the very great support far beyond the limits of their own party as long as the Government policy was limited to safeguarding British life. The British representatives in China had been told that their responsibility was limited to such protection for which they would be supplied with all the troops they needed. Government left judgment of the actual danger to the British in Shanghai to the representatives on the spot. If there was no immediate danger, Government was quite willing to leave the Brigade at Hong Kong. As regards the rival factions in China, British policy was to keep clear but to secure justice for the British nationals.

COMMUNICATION TO LEAGUE.

In the House of Lords, replying to the debate on China, Lord Balfour announced that the British Government had sent a communication to the League of Nations explaining the Chinese situation and declaring that British policy was fully in accordance with the letter and spirit of the Covenant. The communication concluded with expressing deep regret that there did not appear any way in which assistance of the League in the settlement of the difficulties in China could at present be sought; but if an opportunity should arise for invoking the good offices of the League, the British Government would gladly avail themselves of it.—Reuter.

LABOUR AMENDMENTS.

DIVERSION AND RECALL OF TROOP URGED.

LONDON, Feb. 9.

The Labourite amendment to the address which will be moved by Mr. Trevelyan tomorrow regrets the Government's delay in dealing with the Chinese situation and deplores the despatch of armed forces to the Far East as calculated not only to increase the risks to which British subjects in various parts of China are exposed, but to put obstacles in the way of an equitable, permanent and friendly understanding with the Chinese people on the basis of frank recognition of their national independence, and invites the House to call immediate diversion and recall of the troops on their way to China.

The second Labourite Amendment which will be moved by Mr. Clynes, regrets reference in the King's speech to the proposals for defining and amending the law regarding industrial disputes as indicating the intention of the Government to continue their partisan policy in the recent industrial disputes and to diminish the power of organised labour to resist encroachments on the already inadequate standard of living of workers.—Reuter.

BRITISH POLICY IN CHINA.

SPEECHES IN PARLIAMENT

RUGBY, Feb. 10.

The Earl of Balfour dealt with the aspects of the Chinese situation in the House of Lords in response to the request of Lord Parmoor, a Labourite. Lord Balfour expressed satisfaction that Lord Parmoor and other leaders of the Opposition had given no encouragement whatever to the preposterous notion that the despatch of British troops to the Far East whether wise or otherwise had anything to do with Imperial policy or territorial conquest. The very idea was absurd. No sane man had ever thought that an aggressive policy in China could be carried out or would be carried out by any Government in this country. Lord Balfour admitted that the present position had arisen from an unfortunate delay in the ratification of the result of the Washington Conference at which it was agreed to negotiate a revision of treaties with China. But he pointed out that though at the time of the Washington Conference there was a Chinese Government, when the powers were prepared to deal with the situation, the Chinese Government was in process of dissolution and long before any decision had been arrived at, the Chinese Government had altogether vanished. There was no single authority with whom we could deal but in the place of Government there were six independent generals or war lords following and animated by their own separate motives and not animated by any single political or national duty but each fighting with the other. There was no possibility of negotiations with any single unit at all. That was a situation with which no foreign secretary had been faced before.

DEFENCE OF DESPATCH OF TROOPS.

Referring to the despatch of British troops, Lord Balfour pointed ont that at Shanghai there was an immense community whose members could not possibly be removed from the sphere of danger as had been done in the case of people in more remote parts. Had it even been possible they would have had to leave behind vast pecuniary interests lawfully acquired subject to the looting of mobs or robbery by a better constituted authority. The only possible course to avoid that danger was to send troops within reach of the scene of possible danger to safeguard our interests. With the example of Hankow before us we were not justified in sending troops within prospective distance of Shanghai? If any disaster occurred at Shanghai at all comparable with what happened at Hankow, the Government would have to stand before the country and the bar of history as having been most grossly neglected of the most obvious duties of Government. In these difficulties the Government must take the plain course of duty. Lord Balfour added that despite the difficulties of negotiating to-day the Government were still most anxious to carry out the spirit of the Washington agreement and to make such unilateral arrangements as could be made with regard to the revision of the treaties.

Lord Balfour announced in conclusion that a communication dated yesterday had been sent to the Secretary-General of the League of Nations and stated that the concluding sentences of this communication were "His Majesty's, Government deeply regrets that there does not appear to be any way in which the assistance of the League in the settlement of the difficulties in China can be sought at present, but if any opportunity should arise of invoking the good offices of the League, His Majesty's Government will gladly avail themselves of it."

MR. LLOYD GEORGE ON GOVERNMENT POLICY.

In the House of Commons Mr. Lloyd George speaking in the debate on the King's speech gave his veiws os the Government's policy regarding China. He expressed delight that Government was sternly neutral towards the rival factions in China. As to the despatch of armed forces he declared while this undoubtedly complicated the situation, Government would have betrayed their trust if they had not taken every step which their advisers thought necessary to protect British life and property in Shanghai. There was one thing that could not possibly be faced by this or any other British Government whether Conservative, Labour, or Liberal. This was the possibility of leaving the men of our own flesh and blood to the danger of massacre without doing everything for their defence and protection within our power.—B. O. W.

COMMENTS IN PRESS.

"STATEMENT OF CABINET POLICY RE-ASSURING."

RUGBY, Feb. 10.

A survey of the Press shows that the hopeful references to the Chinese situation in the King's speech and the reassuring statement of the Cabinet policy made in Parliament by the Premier express a completely general sentiment of the British public.

"The Times" says: Mr. Baldwin's statement leaves little opening for criticism.

"The Daily Telegraph" discusses the statement that actual disembarkation at Shanghai would be decided in accordance with the facts of the local situation, and that if immediate landing there were not advised by the British representatives on

(Continued on page 8.)

STARTLING DISCLOSURES.

TEST AUDIT OFFICER'S REPORT.

CORRUPTION IN MUNICIPAL DEPARTMENTS.

At the ordinary monthly meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation yesterday several interesting questions cropped up which enlivened the debate to a great deal.

STARTLING DISCLOSURES.

Rao Bahadur A. K. Pai moved that the letter from the Commissioner, dated December 8, 1926, submitting a report of the work done by the Test Audit Officer be recorded.

The report of the Test Audit Officer contained startling disclosures

Referring to the conservancy branch, it said, that secret checks in Halalkhore depots showed vagaries in book entries regarding the actual number of trips made by the Halalkhore bigaries The Test Audit Officer actually saw money pass between several bigaries and overseers on the occasions of the second and third checks.

An allegation that a ward clerk had demanded a bribe for securing a biggary a permanent post on the Conservancy labour staff was investigated.

Complaint was made to the Test Audit Officer that a certain Mukadam was in the habit of demanding 'dasturi' from bigaries under his charge.

A check of the rent roll of the chawls at Colaba showed that a semi-permanent chawl was being occupied rent free..

WATER WORKS DEPARTMENT.

A surprise inspection of the office cash in the Water Works Department resulted in the discovery of the embezzlement of over Rs. 2,800 by the then Head Clerk.

Mr. V. N. Chandavarkar suggested that the Test Audit Officer should not divulge his prospective visits to his department.

Mr. P. G. Sahasrabudhe drew the attention of the Commissioner to the system of "dasturi" which was very common among the Municipal servants.

COMMISSIONER'S EULOGY.

The Commissioner said no useful purpose would be served by a continued cry that their subordinate staff was corrupt. Every effort was made to eliminate corruption and he assured the House that the condition now was much better than ever before in the history of the Corporation. He complimented Mr. Bird, the Test Audit Officer, for effecting the improvement.

The report was recorded.

KASHELI BILL AGAIN.

Rao Bahadur A. K. Pai then moved that the letter from the Commissioner, dated the 14th January, 1927, be forwarded to the Corporation with the recommendation of the Standing Committee that, in the circumstances stated, sanction be given to the payment of Messrs. Braithwaite and Co.'s bill amounting to R12,200 for constructing two ballast walls and supports at the abutments of Kasheli South Bridge, the cost being met as proposed in the letter.

The Commissioner in his letter stated that they (Messrs. Braithwaite & Co., Engineers, Ltd.), had submitted a bill amounting to R12,200 for constructing two ballast walls and supports at the abutments of Kasheli South Bridge. On referring to the estimate for the Kasheli Bridges, it is found that these walls were not provided for. It was not possible to produce any order in writing from the Consulting Engineer and the blue print showing the method of construction was signed by the Consulting Engineer in pencil and contained certain remarks expressing approval subject to certain modifications. This was not considered very satisfactory.

Some correspondence and discussions have since taken place, as the Special Engineer, in view of all the circumstances, did not feel justified in recommending the Contractors' bill for payment. The matter was referred to Mr4 MacDonald Clark in London, and he went into the matters with Messrs. Braithwaite and Co. and finally, on the 11th May, 1926, a letter was received from him, in which he states as follows:

"There is no doubt whatever that this work is extra to the bridge work as shown in the estimates and must be paid for separately.

"As regards the amount to be paid, that was also settled, after discussion, by accepting an estimate with Messrs. Braithwaite and Co., put up to me, which was, when I left, on record in Mr. Sundaresan's Office.

Dr. M. N. Bulsara moved an amendment that the matter be referred to the Water Supply Committee.

The Commissioner said he had placed all the correspondence before the Corporation without fear or favour. While in England he had an interview with Mr. MacDonald and was satisfied with his explanation. There was no doubt he said that the contractors received order from the Municipal Consulting Engineer and the liability of payment of the Corporation was quite clear.

"LET COMMISSIONER PAY."

Mr. B. T. Desai, opposed the motion and amendment and said the Municipal Commissioner ought to pay from his pocket the bill of the contractors.

The amendment of Dr. Bulsara was agreed to and the matter was referred to the Water Supply Committee.

OUTBREAK OF INFLUENZA.

Consideration was then given to the motion of Dr. J. N. Choksy:

That in view of the serious outbreak of influenza in England, the President be requested to inquire from the Government what steps are being taken by them to prevent the re-entry of the disease into the City through the port.

That the Commissioner be requested to authorise the Health Officer to work in collaboration with the Port Health Officer if required and to take such stringent precautions as may be necessary.

That the Municipal Commissioner be requested to submit an urgent report on the action taken."

The Commissioner asked Dr. Choksy in what way he wanted him to take preventive measures.

Sir D. M. Petit said the resolution was harmless and it was for the Health Officer to adopt the preventive measures.

The proposition was agreed to.

The Corporation then adjourned till Thursday.

MR. KELLY AS POLICE COMMISSIONER.

(Continued from page 6.)

Inspectors and Sergeants, the scraping out of that useless finger, the Superintendents and the reorganisation of the C.I.D. are matters which must be put up on the anvil. That "P. A. K." did not tackle these aspects of his work may not be his fault—it may be his misfortune in not getting like Mr. Edwardes the "hookum" of a free hand, from the powers-that-be. Those who know their Kelly, are sure that he would not hesitate to turn his hand to such a job, given enough of rope to do it. Having said this, the parallel in favour of Mr. Edwardes ends. What follows gives Mr. Kelly the benefit of the exchanges. Unlike Mr. Edwardes, "P. A. K." showed a fair field and no favour to his men—he had no "god-children" in the department, but distributed cakes and castigation strictly according to merit. Mr. Edwardes signally failed in another direction too—he shoved his nose in politics wantonly and got hated. His Muslim League "coup" brought up a permanent antagonism between the police and the public. Not so Mr. P. A. K.—he steered clear out of political currents confining himself to police work strictly, and what's more—he got the public to trust him, keeping his door open to all and sundry, scrutinising information from every quarter, without according gospel-truth belief to garbled versions from his own officers. Mr. Kelly exploded the myth, once current, that only a civilian from the heaven-born service, could run a deparment and has justified the claim of the Imperial Police to taste the best plum in the service, the post of Inspector-General.

URGENT REFORMS.

Mr. Kelly hands the rein for a brief spell of eight months to Mr. Healy, who, however, is a chip of the same block. He has acted before as Deputy Commissioner and as Commissioner of Police and therefore he is not travelling on "terra-incognita". We are assured that the growing discontent in the ranks of Sub-Inspectors, who have hitherto received step-motherly treatment compared to Sergeants, will not fail to engage his attention. Both on grounds of equitable treatment and efficiency the Sub-Inspector, described by a former Commissioner as the pivot of the department, has made good his claim to an equal share of the loaves and fishes. The abolition of the grade of Superintendents is justifiable both on grounds of expedience and economy. In amalgamating the E. and F. divisions under one Superintendent, Mr. Kelly has turned the first sod and has given practical effect to the principle of extinguishing the Superintendent. The placing of the C.I.D. on an expert footing, instead of having its personnel continually changed by transfers to and from the divisions, thus giving it an amateurish character, is of great importance in view of the fact that the great underworld or criminals have ceased to work single-handed, but are pooling their energies and resources and collaborating in gangs. To keep pace with this new aspect of crime, a C.I.D. of experts is not merely a luxury but a necessity. In fine, the department is in need of further reorganisation from top to bottom. In the matter of powers too, a good deal of whittling down is essential if the police are to have their hands free in dealing with crime proper. Much of police effort and time is wasted in discharging powers that are purely municipal—e.g., committing nuisance in the streets, prosecuting hawkers obstructing footpaths, and so on. In this direction too, there is need of revision and overhauling while certain areas like the dock and water which require a police establishment fall more properly within the ambit of the Port Trust who, like the railway, should be asked to find their own police. We have indicated the broad lines on which the department may be organised, according to the view generally held by the tax-payer. If the question of reorganisation is taken up by Mr. Healy during his eight months' tenure of office, we are confident that Mr. Kelly will, on return from a well-earned leisure, be enabled to sow the seeds of a better harvest of efficiency in the furrows turned up by the plough of Mr. Healy.

Sir Grimwood Mears has resumed charge of the office of Chief Justice of Allahabad High Court from Sir C. Walsh who acted in his absence.—A.P.

The Royal Commission on Agriculture arrived at Allahabad on Tuesday morning. After visiting the Naini Agricultural Institute managed by Dr. Higginbotham, the Commissioners left Allahabad the same afternoon.—A.P.

BOER WAR REMINISCENCES,

MAHATMAJI'S AMBULANCE CORPS

Mahatma Gandhi writes in "Young India":—

I must skip many another experience of the period between 1897 and 1899 and come to the Boer War. When the war was declared my personal sympathies were all with the Boers, but I believed then that I had yet no right in such cases to enforce my individual convictions. I have minutely dealt with the inner struggle in this behalf in my history of the Satyagraha in South Africa, and I must not repeat the argument here. I invite the curious to turn to those pages. Suffice it so say that my loyalty to the British rule drove me to participation with the British in that war. I felt that if I demanded rights as a British citizen, it was also my duty as such to participate in the defence of the British Empire. I held then that India could achieve her complete emancipation only within and through the British Empire. So I got together as many comrades as possible, and with very great difficulty had their services accepted as an ambulance corps. The average Englishman believed that the Indian was a coward incapable of taking risks and looking beyond his immediate self-interest. Many English friends therefore threw cold water on my plan. But Dr. Booth supported it whole-heartedly. He trained us in ambulance work. We secured medical certificates of fitness for service. Mr. Laughton and the late Mr. Escombe enthusiastically supported the plan and we applied at last for service at the front. The Government thankfully acknowledged our application, but said that our services were not then needed.

WITHIN FIRING LINE.

But I would not rest satisfied with this refusal. Assisted by Dr. Booth I called on the Bishop of Natal. There were many Christian Indians in our corps and the Bishop was delighted with my proposal and promised to help us in getting us accepted.

Time too was working with us. The Boer had showed more pluck, determination and bravery than were expected, and our services were ultimately needed.

Our corps was 1,100 strong with nearly 40 leaders. About three hundred were free Indians and the rest indentured. Dr Booth was also with us. The corps acquitted itself well. Though our work was to be outside the firing line, and though we had the protection of the Red Cross, we were asked at a critical moment to serve within the firing line. The reservation was not of our seeking. The authorities did not want us to be within the range of fire. But the situation was changed after the repulse at Spion Kop and General Buller sent the message that though we were not bound to take the risk, Government would be thankful if we would take it and fetch the wounded from the field. We had no hesitation and so the action at Spion Kop found us working within the firing line. During these days we had to march from twenty to twenty five miles a day, bearing the wounded stretchers. Among the wounded we had the honour of carrying soldiers like General Woodgate.

LANDATORY RHYMES.

The corps was disbanded after six weeks' Service. After the reverses at Spion Kop and Vaalkranz the British Commander-in-Chief had abandoned the attempt to relieve Ladysmith and other places by summary procedure, and had decided to await reinforcements from England and India, and to proceed slowly.

Our humble work was, at the moment, much applauded, and the Indians' prestige was enhanced. The newspapers published laudatory rhymes whose refrain was 'We are sons of Empire after all'.

General Buller mentioned with appreciation the work of the corps in his despatch and the leaders were awarded the War Medal.

The Indian community became better organised. I got into closer touch with the indentured Indians. There came a greater awakening amongst them, and the feeling that Hindus, Musalmans, Christians, Tamilians, Gujaratis and Sindhis were all Indians and children of the same motherland took deep root among them. Every one believed that the Indians' grievances were now sure to be redressed. The White man's attitude seemed to be distinctly changed at the moment. The relations formed with the Whites during the War were of the sweetest. We had come into contact with thousands of tommies. They were friendly with us, and were thankful to us to know that we were there to serve them.

SWEET COMRADESHIP.

I cannot forbear from recording a sweet reminiscence of how human nature shows itself at its best at moments of trial. We were marching towards Chievely-camp where Lieutenant Roberts, the son of Lord Roberts, had received a mortal wound. Our corps had the honour of carrying the body from the field. It was a sultry day—the day of our march. Everyone was thirsting for water. There was a tiny brook on the way where we could slake our thirst. But who was to drink first? We had proposed to come in after tommies had finished. But they would not begin first and urged us to do so, and for a while a pleasant competition went on for giving precedence to one another. (Translated from Navajivan by M. D.)

MR. P. A. KELLY.

Bombay's popular Commisioner of Police who is shortly proceeding on a well-earned brief holiday.

RESPONSIBLE GOVT. FOR INDIA.

LORD RONALDSHAY ON THE WORKING OF DYARCHY.

LONDON, Feb. 9.

Presiding over a lecture on India by Lord Ronaldshay at the Royal United Services Institution, Lord Reading emphasised the determination of the British parliament to give India responsible Government in the process of time. He said that the quicker India learned to govern herself the more rapid would her constitution be extended. No British Government, whatever its political complexion, varied in its determination to help India forward as quickly as it could, always remembering that to give responsible Government before India was ready for it would be not to help but rather to hinder it. Indian Princes were a little apprehensive at present with regard to what might occur in the future if the constitution was extended. Then there would be complete responsibility with the Government. With regard to the situation between them and the Government of India as far as he was aware Princes desired to maintain their relations as they were at present.

Lord Ronaldshay declared that wherever there had been goodwill, dyarchy had worked surprisingly well. Dyarchy was admittedly a temporary expedient. The next step was to confirm the establishment of a responsible Government. The Parliamentary Commission would be sent to India in 1929 to inquire into the existing system. It would then be for those claiming to represent Indian opinion to say whether the ultimate Indian constitution should be a copy of the British Parliamentary system.—Reuter.

TRIBUTES TO LATE SIR KRISHNAN

MADRAS, Feb. 10.

References to the death of Sir C. Krishnan were made at the Madras High Court this morning. Sir Cuths Trotter the Chief Justice on behalf of the Bench said Sir Cheruvari was a many sided man who might have won distinction in more fields than one. The Advocate General in associating himself with the words of the Chief Justice observed that Sir Cheruvari das a great strong and able judge.

The funeral of late Justice Sir Cheruvari Krishnan took place this morning and was largely attended.—A. P.

BRITISH POLICY IN CHINA.

(Continued from page 7.)

the spot troops would in any case be held in readiness at Hongkong.

"The Morning Post" says: Mr. Baldwin's statement will be heartily approved throughout the country.

"The Daily Express" welcomes the emphasis which was again laid on the fact that troops have been despatched only for the protection of lives against mob violence and armed attack, and that Britain will maintain the traditional policy of non-interference in the Chinese internal affairs. "Britain once more offers to remove all real grievances and to establish relations of friendship and goodwill. That is the unimpeachable policy and one that is bound to succeed if China cares to emulate Britain in the matter of good faith and straightforwardness."

"The Daily News" believes that the change for the better in China in the past few days holds out a reasonable chance of peaceful issue being reached. It adds that both factions have now had time to study the British proposals and realise something of their enormous significance to the future of China. "These proposals are the best possible answer to the Russian Propaganda against Britain."

"The Manchester Guardian" referring to the decision regarding the troops says: "We are now broadly in line with the United States who have also strengthened their forces in the far eastern waters, but have declined to despatch any to Shanghai itself until a necessity arises.—B.O.W.

BRITISH POLICY IN CHINA.

STATEMENT SUBMITTED TO LEAGUE

RUGBY, Feb. 10.

Sir Austen Chamberlain has communicated to the Secretary-General of the League of Nations a full statement of the British policy in China. The statement is purely of an explanatory character for the information of the members of the League, and does not invoke the assistance of the League in regard to the difficulties in China as these are primarily of an internal character.—B. O. W.

SEA-MEN SUPPORT GOVT. POLICY.

"BOGUS POLICY" OF T. U. C. CONDEMNED.

LONDON, Feb. 10.

The resolution condemning the action of the members of the General Council of the Trade Union Congress in supporting "bogus policy of hands off China" has been passed at meetings of seamen at Hull, Manchester Salford South Shields and Newport. The resolution declares that the said policy embraces the demand that Government should leave the British nationals in the Far East unprotected and cease to despatch adequate naval and military force to the scene of trouble. It emphasises that it is essential that seamen should be guaranteed immunity from interference by foreign aggression while engaged in legitimate occupation of carrying on the trade and commerce of Empire. Recent acts of piracy and barratry against British ships in Chinese waters fully justify great apprehension of sea-faring classes in regard to their future security both as regards freedom of high seas and immunity from acts of violence whilst ships are in Eastern ports.—Reuter.

FIGHTING INEVITABLE?

LONDON, Feb. 10.

A Washington telegram reports that consular advices state that the Civil War in China is spreading in Yunan Province. Mr. Myers, consul at Yunanfu reports that General Tang, Governor, discovered a plot against the Government while negotiations were in progress for peaceful settlement and fighting appears inevitable.—Reuter.

ITALY'S SHARE IN FAR EAST TANGLE

LONDON, Feb. 10.

"Daily Telegraph" states that Italy is despatching to Far East the 10,000 ton cruiser "Sangiorgio" and 1,500 marines which, if sent, will probably be carried in accompanying transport. "Sangiorgio" is likely to fly the flag of the Admiral.—Reuter.

INTERNATIONAL ZONE IN SHANGHAI.

JAPAN FAVOURS NEUTRALISATION.

LONDON, Feb. 9.

Tokio.—The Japanese Government fully support Mr. Kellogg's proposal to neutralise international zone in Shanghai.—Reuter.

SOVIETS' DOUBTS REMOVED

RUSSIA TO DIVERT ATTENTION TO BALKANS.

LONDON, Feb. 9.

Tokio.—The newspaper "Kokumin" declares that Moscow formerly believed that Japan was helping to protect the British interests in the Far East, but Japan's present attitude has convinced the Soviets that their belief is unfounded. It expresses the opinion that Russia will henceforth concentrate its attention on the Balkans to the exclusion of the Far East.

Mr. Saburi, Chief of the Foreign Office Treaty Bureau, has returned after a prolonged investigation into the Chinese situation. He expresses the opinion that the influence of the Cantonese will eventually be re-established throughout China, and consequently other Powers cannot any longer afford to ignore the position.—Reuter.

COMMUNISM AND CORPORATION.

"SAK'S" REPLY TO KARACHI ADDRESS.

PLEA FOR BROTHERHOOD WITH BATTERSEA.

KARACHI, February 10.

Mr. S. D. Saklatwalla arrived here last evening and was met at the City station by hundreds of Ghandi-capped people and members of the Karachi District Congress Committee including Messrs. Durgdas D. Advani, Naraindas Anandjee, M.L.C., and Swami Krishnand. A procession was formed which marched through beflagged streets to cries of "Bande Matram." A public meeting was held in Khalikadina Hall which was packed by several thousand people and in the struggle for admittance several glass windows and doors were smashed and two people received minor injuries. Mr. Jamshed N. R. Mehta, the President of the Karachi Municipality read a lengthy address from the members of the Municipality which was presented to Mr. Saklatwalla enclosed in an inlaid wooden box together with an album of photographs of various municipal activities of Karachi.

REPLY TO THE ADDRESS.

Replying to the address Mr. Saklatwalla spoke for over an hour. After thanking the Karachi Municipality for the honour they had done to him, he said there appeared to be a sense of fright about the word "Communist" but he would plainly tell them that if they objected to "Communism" then they should have no corporation in Karachi. He dwelt at length on the functions of a Municipality and said that that was the genesis of Communism in reality. It was the imperative duty of every Municipality to take over the control of the milk supply in the city. At present the milk sold was generally adulterated not because of any spirit of malice of enmity but because of the spirit of enterprise in order to make a profit After discussing housing and road problems Mr. Saklatwalla alluded to the condition of dock-workers in Karachi and said that in comparison with those of Great Britain they were paid very low wages which was a self-inflicted curse and punishment because it encouraged foreigners to have a strong footing in the country. Europeans paid a low standard of wages in India and at the same time India was sending raw materials and minerals to other foreign ports which meant that they were paying for the higher standard of labour in those foreign countries. They should see the standard of wages in India was not lower than that in Great Britain.

THE RUSSIAN RENNAISSANCE.

He reminded them of recent progress in Russia where there were two and a half crores of Mahomedans. Under the capitalists rule in Russia they were practically illiterate and hardly three per cent. of the population was educated. At present something like eighty-two per cent. of the population of Russia were receiving education. This figure includes children and men of forty-two years of age. Russia was a poor country but Socialism and Communism provided that they should not require money but merely certificates from the State to supply their needs. They did not want private enterprise but wanted to alter the state of society in order to make the whole country responsible for every man and child. Thrift was a communal vice and not a virtue and in this connection he referred to those earning 50 or 60 rupees per month trying to save something for their children whilst still maintaining their families. That sort of thrift was, he said, a criminal act. It was criminal even against their children but if society were so altered that illness and old age were not crimes it would mean that the community would be sensible enough to take care of its sufferers. After further discussion on Communism and Imperialism Mr. Saklatwalla expressed the view that the Communists were not enemies of the rich. They merely wanted that all should have their interests protected and that they should create and cement a bond of international brotherhood for the common good. He trusted that his visit to Karachi would bring about brotherhood between Battersea and Karachi.—A. P.

INDIAN TROOPS TO CHINA.

BENARES CITIZENS CONDEMN GOVT ACTION.

BENARES, Feb. 10.

The Government of India's action in despatching Indian troops to China was condemned last night at a public meeting held at the Town Hall. Babu Shivaprasad Gupta presided. Resolutions were passed unanimously expressing whole hearted sympathy with the Nationalist of China.

The meeting put on record that the sending away of Indian soldiers to China was against the wishes of the Indian people, and it felt it a matter of great regret and shame for Indians that any class of them should have anything to do in obstructing the Chinese from the attainment of their right to freedom.

It was also resolved that a copy of the above resolutions should be cabled to Mr. Chen.—Free Press.

HABIBULLAH DEPUTATION.

MAHATMA'S TRIBUTE TO MEMBERS.

SUSPEND JUDGMENT, PENDING RECEIPT OF AGREEMENT.

AHMEDABAD, Feb. 10.

Mr. Gandhi writes in "Young India": I tender my heartiest welcome to the Habibullah Deputation on its return home. The public have not yet sufficient knowledge forforming a definite opinion about the results of the Deputation. One thing, however, is certain that the members have by their tact, ability and cohesion, contributed, not a little, to the peaceful atmosphere that reigned supreme while the Round Table Conference was going on. One can only hope that the atmosphere will be reflected in the result of their deliberations. Not much importance need be attached to the cablegram from South Africa attributing opinion on the part of a section of Indian settlers rejecting the conclusions of the Round Table Conference. The opinion can only have been based on conjecture, for nobody knows what the conclusions are. We are, therefore, bound to suspend judgment till we have the full text before us of the agreement said to have been arrived at between the parties. The ever-vigilant Andrews is there to watch Indian interests.—A. P.

RELEASE OF SARDAR KHARAK SINGH.

RESOLUTION DISALLOWED BY VICEROY.

NEW DELHI, Feb. 10.

The resolution given notice of by Sardar Kartar Singh, M.L.A., recommending the immediate release of Sardar Kharak Singh, President of the Central Board and the other Gurdwara prisoners, has been disallowed by the Governor-General under rule 22, clause 4 of the Indian Legislative Assembly Rules.

In a statement to the Press, Sardar Khartar Singh says: "Clause 1 of Rule 22 runs: 'The Governor-General may, with the period of notice, disallow any resolution or any part of a resolution on the ground that it cannot be moved without detriment to public interest or on the ground to a matter which is not primarily the concern of Governor-General-in-Council, and if he does so, the resolution or the part of the resolution shall not be placed on the list of business.'

"A resolution recommending the release of Sardar Kharak Singh was moved in the Legislative Assembly in 1924 and carried with the full consent of the Government. I am very much intrigued as to how a resolution which was admissible in 1924 is now objectionable merely because I have included the question of the other Gurdwara prisoners also."—Free Press.

DIVISION BELLS ARRANGEMENT.

A WELCOME ARRANGEMENT.

NEW DELHI, Feb. 9.

A matter of some interest is the arrangement made for the Division bells to bring in the Council House. For the first time the two Houses have been put in one House, and being in close proximity the Division bell arrangement provided some difficulty. In avoiding confusion the Legislative Department has taken special care to circulate to members that when the bell rings constantly it is from the Assembly Chamber, and when it rings intermittantly, it is from the Council of State. This arrangement was tested to-day, when the Assembly bell rang and within five minutes, by coincidence, the Council State bell rang, and members had a striking demonstration of the difference in both. This difficulty having been solved the bell arrangement which works throughout the Council House in all its corridors and rooms enables members of Government particularly who are either in their rooms or in other Chamber to come and take part in voting. The Home Member thus left the Council of State to-day to be in the Assembly when the Division bell rang, and left within a couple of minutes to resume his special work in that chamber.—A. P.

Bhagiram Singh, an upcountry durwan of the European employee of the Rally Brothers, was sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment by the Police Magistrate, Sealdah for having conspired and committed a dacoity in the house of a Zemindar of Cossipore and murdered an elderly aunt of the zemindar.—Free Press

The Calcutta Baby Week was formally opened by the Countess of Lytton yesterday in the presence of a large and distinguished gathering. In declaring the Exhibition open Lady Lytton reiterated her views on the utility of the annual show and was glad that this institution had solidly established in the province.—Free Pres.

AVIATION MEMORANDUM,

PROVISION OF SITES.

BOARD'S RECOMMENDATIONS.

NEW DELHI, Feb. 9

The memorandum discussing the recommendation of the Air Broad regarding the provision of sites for supplementary Airship bases within India itself states: "For reasons given by the Board it is certain that the necessity for a mooring mast at Bombay will arise its soon as the Airship Service is inaugurated. Hopes were originally entertained that the local Government might themselves be prepared to acquire and reserve the necessary site. A reference was made to them on the subject, but in reply they expressed their inability to meet the cost from their provincial revenues. The Government of India, therefore, decided to take up the land themselves, and in view of the extreme importance of reserving the area in question—it being the most suitable site in the vicinity of Bombay and in order to obviate the inflammation of its price which would inevitably have followed had it become known that its acquisition was being seriously contemplated, they deemed it prudent to give orders for its acquisition in anticipation of the provision of funds. The cost estimated at Rs. 325,000 is one of the items for which a supplementary grant for the current year is required.

THE DUM DUM SCHEME.

The case for the acquisition at an estimated cost of Rs. 141,000 of certain lands adjacent to Dum Dum (Calcutta) Aerodrome for a subisidiary airship base is on a somewhat different footing, as the land is already property of the military authorities. The expenditure will hence not entail any actual cash outlay, but merely necessitate a book adjustment in the accounts of the Army and Civil Departments respectively. As the land in question is at present under disposal as surplus to military requirements, a suitable opportunity is afforded for securing the transfer. A supplementary grant to cover the amount of the adjustment is therefore required.

The Government of India have no intention of proceeding at present with the acquisition of sites for mooring masts at Madras and Rangoon. A suitable area is available at a comparatively low price in the former city and the Government of India have suggested to the Government of the Presidency the advisability of their reserving it for themselves for the purpose in question.

The Air Board strongly recommend the inauguration of at least one heavier air service within the boundaries of India and advocate for the purpose a service between Calcutta and Rangoon. The Government of India are in agreement with the Board that this is a service which offers the best prospects for early success, and are prepared to consider the recommendations made regarding it. These are firstly, that the principle of granting a subsidy during the early years of operation should be accepted, the amount of such subsidy to be decided when a further examination has been made of the problem in all its bearing; and secondly, that three conditions should be incorporated in an agreement executed for the purpose—these being that the bases and their equipment should remain the property of the Government in accordance with the policy already mentioned that any company formed to operate the service should be registered in India with a rupee capital and that the Company should be required to afford training and opportunities for employment to Indians in all branches of its work. The Government of India hope, in the near future, to be in a position to call for tenders for the operation of the service. Until this has been done, it is impossible to make any estimate of the financial prospects of such a scheme.

The Air Board recommend the immediate acquisition of the terminal bases of the service at Calcutta and Rangoon. Unfortunately I further examination of the site originally selected on the Hooghly has shown that its suitability is likely to be impaired by other works on the river which will probably be constructed in the near future, and an alternative site is therefore being sought. The site at Monkey Point, Rangoon, is however, eminently suitable and has already been utilised as a seaplane base. It is the property of the military authorities but to their surplus requirements, and its transfer to the civil authorities is not proposed. A supplementary grant of Rs. 600,000 in the current year is required to cover the adjustment.

SURVEYS OF AIR ROUTES.

The Board lay stress on the desirability of adequate surveys being made on the main arterial air routes of India. Rs. 25,000 were voted for the purpose in the Budget of the current year, but owing to the lack of Staff the work could not be taken in hand. A similar provision is being made in the estimates for 1927-28, and it is hoped that the systematic surveys recommended will be inaugurated at an early date. There is a further matter in this connection which although not dealt with in the Air Board's memorandum has lately come into prominence. There is, at present, no recognised air route across India. Trans-India flights are becoming more and more common and more and more difficult to deal with. It is essential that a definite route should be laid down which aviators can be forced to follow and at landing grounds on which assistance can be given by one means or another. The Government of India have always attempted to afford reasonable facilities to foreign aviators traversing India, but it is both a difficult and an expensive matter when each follows a different course. It is, therefore, now proposed to lay down a chain of landing grounds across the country from Karachi to Victoria Point and to establish this as the invariable route. Certain of the civil aerodromes already existing will be incorporated in the route. The cost of completing the chain is estimated at Rs. 150,000, and a demand for this amount is included in the estimates for 1927-28.

The Air Board refer to the important question of the organization necessary for the proper supervision and control of aerial development in India. The subject is at present dealt with by a branch of the Industries and Labour departments advised in important matters by the Indian Air Board and assisted in regard to technical questions and whenever the services of an officer are required for inspection or other purposes by the Royal Air Force. As aviation has developed this arrangement has become increasingly inadequate and the necessity for the services of an officer of practical experience who can give his whole attention to the work has been more and more felt.

The Government of India, therefore, fully agreed with the recommendation of the Board for the appointment of a whole time Director of Civil Aviation and in August 1926 with the concurrence of the Standing Finance Committee invited the sanction of the Secretary of State to the creation of the post which was duly accorded. They are hoping to obtain in the near future, the services of an officer of wide experience in the development of modern commercial aviation for the appointment. In the meantime the work in connection with aviation has been increasing almost daily in volume and importance, and to cope with it the nucleus of the proposed office for the Director has been formed the cost being met during the current year by re-appropriation. It consists for the present of a superintendent and 3 clerks of which the superintendent and one clerk have been deputed from the staff of the Department of Industries and Labour, their places on that staff being left unfilled. The cost of the office proposed for the Director will be Rs. 26,000 and provision for it has been made in the estimates for 1927-28.

ITEMS OF EXPENDITURE.

The items of new expenditure to which the concurrence of the Legislative Assembly is invited proposed for the current year and in 1927-28, are thus as follows:—Supplementary grants 1926-27: site for an airship mooring mast at Bombay Rs. 325,000; site for an airship base at Calcutta Rs. 141,000; site for a seaplane base at Rangoon Rs. 600,000 deduct the amount which can be met by reappropriation Rs. 70,000: net supplementary grant required Rs. 996,000. Budget Estimates for 1927-28: the establishment of a Civil Air route across India Rs. 1,50,000, the establishment of the office of the Director of Civil Aviation Rs. 26,000. In conclusion, the Government of India feel that the policy advocated by the Air Board constitutes a cautious and at the same time a steady line of development, and recommend its adoption to the Legislative Assembly subject always to the condition that the financial commitments involved must take their place in due course with the competing demands for expenditure in other directions.

NOTE ON CIVIL AVIATION.

A note on the policy proposed by the Government of India for adoption in regard to the advancement of Civil Aviation in India and on certain items of expenditure necessary to give effect to such a policy is published. It says: "Certain proposals for expenditure on Civil Aviation and connected subjects were placed before the Standing Committe at its meetings on January 27 and February 4. As, however, the proposals raised the whole question of the policy to be adopted in regard to Civil Aviation in India, the Committee decided that it would be preferable that the matter should be referred to the Legislative Assembly as a whole with a note explaining what has already been done and what it is now intended to do.

In November last the Government of India published an important memorandum by the Indian Air Board—a board constituted some years ago to advise Government on various aspects of the proposals connected with Civil Aviation which consists of the Secretary to the Government of India in the Department of Industries and Labour as President with the Air Officer Commanding in India, the Director-General of Posts and Telegraphs the Director-General of Observatories, and two representatives of the Finance Department as members. In this memorandum the Board recommended the adoption of a more progressive policy than had been pursued in the past, and since the memorandum forms the basis of the present proposals, the most convenient way of dealing with the latter is to take the recommendations paragraph by paragraph and explain how far effect has already been given to them and what action is now proposed.

INDIA'S CONTRIBUTION.

The Government of India are assisting the Imperial Airship Service to the following extent:—

(a). They have acquired the site for an airship base at Karachi and have agreed to lease it free of rent to the British Government. This arrangement which involved an expenditure of Rs. 150,000 on the acquisition of land having been approved by the Standing Finance Committee in March 1925, the bulk of the necessary provision was voted in the supplementary estimates for 1925-26, the balance being met by re-appropriation in 1926-27.

(b). They are making a grant-in-aid to the airship service of Rs. 4 lakhs, this sum representing approximately the amount to be paid by the British Government in customs duties on the materials which are being imported by them into India for the construction of the base, including the airship hangar. This arrangement was also agreed to by the Standing Finance Committee in March, 1925, and Rs. 3 lakhs for the purposes were voted in the current year's Budget The balance of Rs. 1 lakh is included in the estimates of 1927-28.

Paragraphs 15 and 16 contain the Air Board's recommendation for the adoption of a more progressive policy as regards aviation in general. The Board point out that it is essential that India should obtain her proper share of the business of aerial transportation at this stage, in order to ensure that she shall have an effective voice in the conditions on which contracts are given for services touching her shores, and that opportunities are afforded for the investment of Indian capital and for the training and employment of Indian pilots and personnel. With this recommendation and with the objects which it is intended to effect the Government of India are in complete agreement.—A. P.

MEASURES ADVOCATED BY THE BOARD.

NEW DELHI, Feb. 9.

As regards the detailed proposals regarding measures advocated by the Board in respect of external services, action taken or proposed upon each is explained by the memorandum. The claim of India to be consulted at all stages on the terms of any contract for an air service touching her shores and to participate as a principal in a contract with a right to insist on such provisions as my be necessary to promote India's interests, e.g., training and subsequent employment of Indian personnel subject to acceptance of a share in the financial liabilities of the contract, has been preferred to the British Government and is understood to meet with their approval. The Government of India agree with the Board that India should not for the present inaugurate external services of her own although the question of the conversion of the Cairo-Karachi aeroplane service from a fortnightly to a weekly service with a view to its extension to Delhi may in the near future be a matter to be considered in connection with the issues dealt with above. The Government of India are convinced of the visdom of their declared policy that landing grounds and their equipment should remain the property of Government. In persuance of this policy they have reserved a portion of land acquired at Karachi for the use of airships as a civil aerodrome. Question of acquisition by India of the equipment of the airship base now being erected by the British Government is not at the moment a live issue. Were it desired it could, it is beleved, be arranged.

LANDING GROUND AT PASNI.

A landing ground has been provided at Pasni so as to afford an aircraft approaching India from the west, a safe access to Karachi cost. The Government of India are also providing a suitable hangar on the Karachi aerodrome. The actual of the structure is estimated at Rs. 72,000. No hutments are being provided as originally contemplated it is being left to the imperial airways limited to make their own arrangements for housing, etc., usual housing charges will lecied from the Imperial Airways Limited for the use of the hangar. The question of whether in the yearly years of service these charges should be refunded (if this is not done the company can under their agreement claim the amount from the British Government, is at present receiving the consideration. The financial effect will in any event be very small. The modernisation of Karachi scheme is estimated by the board to cost Rs. 24,000 approximately. Further requirements of airship service are at present the subject of conversation between experts of the British and Indian Governments.

METEOROLOGICAL ARRANGEMENTS.

The Government of India agree with the Board, that fair commercial rates should be charged for messages sent in connection with aerial service. The meteorological arrangements necessary for the airship service are considerable, an adequate warning of the approach of storms being essential in the case of airships which have a very large radius of action and can adapt their courses so as to avoid storms. The Air Board describe the system as necessary in order to make Karachi a safe harbour for airships, and the establishment of a net work of meteorological stations proposed is a possibility which may subsequently have to be considered. For the present however, the Government of India are concentrating upon the more immediate requirements of Indian weather forecasting. The scheme is not yet fully worked out. In order to meet the immediate meteorological requirements of the Cairo-Karachi aeroplane service, certain special arrangements have been made in Karachi. These special arrangements will be absorbed in any subsequent scheme which may be adopted for the development of the Karachi station.—A. P.

UNTOUCHABLES' RIGHT TO VISIT TEMPLES.

PROCESSION AT BENARES.

BENARES, Feb. 8.

Untouchables of Benares had notified to start a procession on Basant Panchami Day. It was arranged that after taking bath in the Ganges they would go to Vishwanath Temple to have Darshan. This idea was very strongly resented by the Pandas of Vishwanathji. On their behalf and on behalf of the Bharat Dharma Mahamandal the local authorities were approached. They apprehended a breach of the peace and asked the Secretary of the Benares Achhotodhar Committee not to attempt to have Darshan of Vishwanathji. They threatened to issue a prohibition order under Section 144 of I.P.C.

A procession of about 150 untouchable children however started. They took bath in the Ganges at the Dashashwamedh Ghat and had Darshan of Lalmandir at the same Ghat. They did not attempt to have Darshan of Vishwanathji.—Free Press.

PEASANTS' PLIGHT.

ALLEGED ZULUM IN MEWAR.

GREEN CROPS USED AS FODDAR FOR HORSES.

(From Our Correspondent.)

AJMER, Feb. 7.

Land revenue settlement rates having caused a good deal of unrest in Bijolia (Mewar), the authorities are making hot haste to realise dues as newly fixed. Over five hundred petitions have been submitted by Kisans adversely affected. The Revenue settlement officer had taken good care to preface his announcement of increased rates warning the Kisans that individual representations only would receive hearing, and joint representation would do them harm, still. The Kisans got greatly perturbed and made a joint representation setting forth their grievances and suggesting means of reddressing them.

STONE FOR BREAD.

The Revenue Officer gave a patient hearing to them but to their surprise they found that those who asked for remission of revenue dues were ordered to pay still more enhanced revenue. But they have not been finally fixed and in defiance of the agreement entered into in 1922 sheaves of green crops from many villages have been taken away by officials to serve as fodder for revenue officers' horses and camels. With all these circumstances in view, the Kisans have sent a letter to the Revenue Settlement Officer, expressing their dissatisfaction with his ways of doing things which hardly inspire confidence in him and have intimated their desire to appeal to higher authorities in case he failed to give them adequate relief.

ALL-INDIA KHILAFAT CONFERENCE.

ANNUAL SESSION TO BE HELD SHORTLY.

LUCKNOW, Feb. 9.

Arrangements for holding the annual session of the All-India Khilafat Conference here are nearing completion. Comfortable houses have been obtained behind the Aminuddaulah Park. All Provincial Khilafat Committee have been requested to send the Delegates lists before February 20.

A meeting of the Central Khilafat Committee will be held on February 25.—Free Press.

COUNCIL PRESIDENT & PARTY POLITICS.

RAJA OF SANTOSH'S REPLY TO CONGRATULATORY ADDRESS.

CALCUTTA, Feb. 9.

"It has been said that I am above party politics. So, really by my action I shall try to prove to my countrymen that I am not a party man, but at the same time, I think, it does not go to show that you should actually abandon your life-long cherished ideals. These ideals may be treasured up in the innermost recess of your heart to grow by the new light thrown upon you without any disturbance, for when you are a fighter you do not see others' view point in that clear vision with which you see them when you are called upon to judge them. With that end in view, I have approached my task and when greater freedom dawns upon me at the close of my tenure, I shall make use of the knowledge so derived," said the Raja of Santosh in reply to the congratulatory address presented to him on his election as President of the Bengal Council by the Calcutta Literary Society, Sir Devaprasad Sarvadikary presiding.—Free Press.

NEW ERA IN FARMING.

(From Our Correspondent.)

DHARWAR, Feb. 6.

At the annual Cattle Fair at Hosritti in the Dharwar District, the Dharwar District Agricultural Association with the co-operation of the Haveri Taluka Development Association introduced an innovation in the form of a tractor ploughing demonstration of the McCornick Deering tractor lent to the District Association by the enterprising firm of Macbeth Bros. and Co., Bombay for the purpose. This marks a new era in the development of farming in this tract. Deep tillage is expected to alleviate hardship to a great extent and obviate the current method of hand-digging at great cost and labour.

PROTEST AGAINST 18D. RATIO.

LAHORE, Feb. 9.

At a public meeting held under the presidency of Lala Harkishen Lal, this evening, resolutions were passed expressing disapproval of Government's proposal to fix the exchange ratio at 1s. 6d., and supporting the view held by Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas and some other members of the Legislative Assembly that it should be fixed at 1s. 4d.

The meeting expressed the opinion that the adoption of gold currency would be in the interests of all concerned and that the gold bullion standard was not suited to the country. All the resolutions were unanimously carried.—A. P.

EX-HUMATION OF PIR'S BODY.

DISCUSSION IN CALCUTTA CORPORATION.

FORMER DECISION REITERATED.

CALCUTTA, Feb. 10.

By 31 to 12 votes, one remaining neutral, the Calcutta Corporation to-day reiterated their decision arrived at as far back as August 1925 authorising the Chief Executive Officer to exhume the dead body of the Pir.

Mr. Razzaque's motion asking the Corporation to rescind their former resolution was negatived by a big majority. Mr. K. C. Roy Choudhury was the only man present who refrained from voting. The Oppositionists consisted of Mussalmans who were of the opinion that no useful purpose would be served by exhuming the body at this late period while the other sections of the House wanted to see that the resolution of the Corporation was not flouted and this decided the issue. During the course of the debate the Mayor tried to persuade Mr. Razzaque to withdraw the resolution; but the latter wanted an assurance from the Chief Executive Officer that the body would not be exhumed before April 15, after the new elections when the new Councillors would deal with the matter. As it was pointed out by the Mayor that no such assurance could be given, Mr. Razzaque pressed his motion which the House negatived.

It may be noted that Mr. C. C. Biswas in deference to the wishes of the Mayor withdrew the resolution standing in his name, asking an explanation from the Chief Executive Officer as to why no action had been taken to exhume the body in pursuance of the Corporation's resolution.

The debate lasted for nearly two hours and drew forth outbursts from some members of the House.

Mr. C. C. Biswas resuming the discussion said their executive was one which could not be lashed into activity. Mr. Razzaque's motion was rendered futile owing to lapse of time. It was time they do something to show to the public that they meant business when they passed a resolution. They must carry it out.

Mr. Wahed Hassain said that it would not add to the prestige of those who wanted its removal as the interment took place two years ago.

Mr. Campbell Forester wanted removal on economical ground as the burial had occupied some space of the market belonging to the rate-payers.

Mr. Razzaque said communalism apart, his resolution was an appeal to the House to stay the matter. He regretted that he was unable to withdraw the motion and said that Mr. Subhaschandra Bose in a statement said (A voice: "He made that out of generosity of heart." Mr. N. Bose: "for shielding Mr. Surhrwardy.")

Mr. Razzaque took exception to this remark about Mr. Suhrawardy. He thought the House has already formed its opinion, and he knew the fate of his resolution.—Free Press.

KARACHI LETTER.

ABDUCTED GIRLS RECOVERED.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

KARACHI, Feb. 6

The Horticultural show is to come off on 26th inst. at 4 p.m. This is the fourth show of its kind and has always been organised by the Municipality in the Zoological Gardens. Mr. C. Chatterji, the Hirticulturist of the Karachi Municipality, takes a lot of interest in the show and leaves no stone unturned to make these shows a success.

The trio composed of Madam Edna, the lady-illusionist, Baby Bannu the Damseuse, (who by the way is only seven years old) and Prof. Ernch, the ventrioquist, are amongst us, and are giving a series of performances at different theatres to appreciative audiences. They are undoubtedly first-class Artists. After visiting a few other places they will be visiting Bombay.

In the defamation case filed by Mr. Kambarali Assistant Engineer Buildings Karachi Municipality against Mr. Manilal Vyas, a Municipal Councillor, Mr. S. M. Talati, the Additional City Magistrate of Karachi has framed a charge against the accused. The case is now fixed for defence on the 26th instant.

ABDUCTED GIRLS RECOVERED.

A few days ago, Sub-inspector Kalachand succeeded in securing two girls aged about 25 from the house of a milk-seller Jamiat who is alleged to be dealing in girls. One of the Girls said that she was the resident of Sri Newgar in Rajputana, but had no knowledge how she was brought here. The other girl would not say a word and was all the time weeping. Both Jamiat and his supposed wife have been placed in the lock-up. The police have gone with the girls to Rajputana to collect evidence.

Lord Irwin, the Viceroy of India is to visit Karachi in October next to open the Chamber of Commerce and other Buildings

WALK-OUT FROM BURMA COUNCIL.

SLIGHTING REFERENCE TO POLITICAL PRISONER.

HOME MEMBER'S UNCOMPROMISING ATTITUDE.

RANGOON, Feb. 9.

In the Burma Legislative Council to-day, at about 4 p.m., the members of the Home Rule, Swaraj and Nationalist Parties walked out as a protest against what they considered to be a slighting reference made by the Home Member against the Rev. U. Ottma in the course of a discussion over the 'cut' proposed by Mr. U. Pu, leader of the Home Rule Party, in the Home Member's demand. In proposing the 'cut', Mr. U. Pu asked the Government for information as to when Ottma would be released and as to where he was at present, whether in Rangoon jail or elsewhere.

The Home Member said that he was not prepared to make any statement on the subject.

Mr. U. Pu said that he could understand the reason for the Government's unwillingness to announce when Ottma would be released as they wanted that there should be no demonstration by the public on the day of his release; but the speaker could not understand why the Government were unwilling to inform the House where Ottma was now confined.

In the course of his reply, the Home Member said that Ottma was only one of about twenty or thirty thousand criminals in the jails in Burma and that it was not possible to remember where each one of them was. Besides, the Home Member said, Ottma was not such a prominent person as Lord Birkenhead or Mr. Lloyd George.

This speech provoked strong criticism from Mr. Tyabji, Mr. Campagnac and many other members who spoke highly of Ottma and said that he was not an ordinary criminal.

Mr. U. Pu said that he would leave the Council if the Home Member did not withdraw his remarks about Ottma.

The Home Member said that there was nothing extraordinary in the observations he had made. He repeated that Ottma was only one of the many ordinary prisoners.

Mr. U. Pu insisted that the Home Member should withdraw his remarks.

The Home Member again said that he had said nothing which he should withdraw.

Mr. U. Pu then left the Chamber and he was followed by members of the Home Rule, Nationalist and Swaraj Parties in the Council.

The Home Member said that it was a matter of opinion whether Ottma was "The idol of the country" as described by some speakers. Ottma had been convicted of sedition. Under the Vinaya Rules, monks should not dabble in politics.

The motion for the 'cut' was put to the vote and lost by a majority.—A. P.

"SAD COMMENTARY ON BRITISH RULE."

(Continued from page 7)

The people concerned might cry, 'God save us from our friends' (Applause).

Those people were not sophisticated as they were thought to be (Laughter), and if they had a voice in the Assembly, they would resent the proposal. He could understand the attempts of lawyers to find an outlet for litigation (Loud laughter), but in the interests of the Santhals, the speaker could not support the motion.

MR. S. IYENGAR

Mr. Srinivasa Iyengar, supporting the motion, expressed his surprise that, even after three-quarters of a century of British Rule, the people of the Parganas were held in arcadian simplicity. If it was a backward area, then it was "monstrous" to suggest, after the lapse of so many decades that the people should continue to remain as they were. To imagine that by bringing any area under resolution, disturbances would arise, was a very sad commentary on the British Rule. Did the British Government, he asked, want to keep these rich tracts deliberately as backward tracts in order to show that India was a land of different levels? "Egrigious failure" would be writ large on the forehead of the existing system by an impartial posterity.

DR. MOONJE.

Dr. Moonje, supporting the motion, explained the defects in the criminal law in the Santhal Parganas, and asked whether it contributed to the good of the people and what harm there would be if it was changed on the lines for the law in the rest of India. Much had been said of the administration by good officers. If the whole of India had been governed by good officers like, for instance, Sir Alexander Muddiman who was a very good man (Loud laughter), there would perhaps have been no need for the Assembly and the Councils. The people of Bengal had been so much accustomed to terrorism that they would not, in the least, mind terrorism from Santhalese if there was introduced an element of civilisation in the administration of the Santhal Parganas.

SIR PURSHOTTAMDAS

Sir Purshottamdas Thakurdas said that the days of securing peaceful and permanent domination of British Rule were past, and the ideal of officers of Government should see progress towards making self-respecting and contented Citizens. The Home Member's speech was a confession of the failure of the British Government. The speaker would ask whether the policy of keeping out Indians from the Santhal Parganas was the same policy that was being adopted towards the Europeans (Hear, hear from Opposition benches). He told Mr. Shamnarayan Singh that he would rather not develop coal mines than deprive the Santhal Parganas of a chance of progress for that reason. It was the clear duty of the House to vote for the resolution.

Mr. Donovan was cheered as he rose to speak. He said, that the personal experience of the Parganas was on the official benches. He for one knew the people in the Western Districts of the Bengal Presidency for the last 12 years. There were a hard-working sturdy race, doing harvesting for Zamindars and land-holders in Bengal Districts. But the Santhals had never been able to hold themselves against these people. The mover of the resolution wanted reform in the administration not so much for the Santhal, but for another race, the race of pleaders, for "who did not discern the anguish in his mind and in his face when Mr. Ganganand Sinha deplored the paucity of pleaders"?

Mr. Ganganand Sinha: What I said was that the people were not obtaining justice.

Mr. Donovan: What is the good of having pleaders when the average annual produce per head was nine maunds?

Mr. Rangaswami Iyengar: What good is justice to a poor man?

Mr. Donovan: Only the man who could engage a pleader could get justice as against a man who could not.

Mr. Rangaswami Iyengar: Hardly a compliment to you, Gentlemen.

Mr. Donovan: In my view there should be more special laws.

The people in the Santal Parganas are guileless and innocent people under the mercies of the money-lenders. The only way you could help the Santhal is by the co-operative credit movement. The mover will have an opportunity of showing practical sympathy with the Santhalese on the 7th March when the Currency Bill comes up for consideration. (Applause).

DEWAN CHAMANLAL.

Dewan Chamanlal said that, as he heard Mr. Donovan, he felt tempted to collect all handkerchiefs on the Swarajist benches and run to wash the tears flowing on Mr. Donovan's cheeks from feeling for the Santhalese. (Laughter). A pleader could not enter the Santhal Parganas even now to argue cases over the value of Rs. 1,000.

Mr. Donovan: How many of the Santhalese possess Rs. 1,000? (Official applause).

Mr. Chamanlal: If they do not, it is because of your system of administration. (Counter applause).

Continuing Mr. Chamanlal said: As for the system of slavery which you complain exists there, what have you been doing all these years of paternal Government?

He next quoted the case where a Magistrate had been reported to have remarked that a son who inherited the father's property should also be punished for the offence committed by the father (Loud laughter).

Mr. Chamanlal: This is not a matter for laughing.

LALA LAJPAT RAI.

Lala Lajpat Rai did not mind Mr. Donovan's speech, but was surprised to hear the arguments of the Home Member. If the British system of administration could not be extended to the Parganas, then the British should leave the area and allow the Santhals to have their own system of Government. The speaker asked why one policy was applied to Indians taking lands in the Parganas while another was applied when Europeans wanted lands. If the Home Member believed in the arguments put forward by him, why should the reforms be extended to the Frontier? The people of the Frontier were also backward, brave and simple and dreaded money-lenders. The arguments used in the speaker's opinion, were those that appealed to "despots".

A LAYMAN'S VIEW.

Mr. Joshi said that he was neither a lawyer nor a money-lender and therefore his desire for Santhals being given a civilised form of Government was not influenced by any professional considerations. It was said that the Santhals were kept under special regulations because the majority of them were uneducated, that it was intended to keep them away from the clutches of money-lenders, that outsiders would dispossess them of their land and that they were addicted to use of liquor. He asked whether Government had taken any steps to remedy this state of affairs. Why did not Government educate them or bring special laws to eradicate drink evil, or pass laws to save the people from money-lenders? It was only fair that Santhals should be given the ordinary form of Government.

Mr. Greenfield said that the primitive Santhals must be preserved from extinction by protecting them from ordinary operations of the civilised laws in some manner as the North American Indians were being preserved from extinction by even ideally democratic civilisation of the United States of America.

Mr. Aney pleaded for the inclusion of Sambalpur under the civilised laws. He could not find any justification for the exclusion of the district when Mandla which was on a par with Sambalpur was included in the C. P.

REPLY TO THE DEBATE.

Kumar Gangananda Sinha, replying to the debate quoted from the speech of the Hindu Minister of Bihar Government who said that the peculiarity of the position lay in that the law applied not to men but to the land. The unanimous feeling in Bihar could be judged from the fact that the entire non-official element of the Bihar Council including the Ministers, solidly had voted for the proposition which the speaker was advocating.

The Home Member replying said that before the House took the unwise step of passing the unnecessary resolution, it should know that the resolution and the amendment were in some respects unnecessary. For instance, in Chota Nagpur there were no laws except those passed by the Legislature. Mr. Srinivasa Iyengar's argument regarding backward tracts was inserted in the Government of India Act to show that India was unfit for self-Government was most surprising. It was the evidence of this provision that made the advance in other parts possible. Was it contended that the Frontier should have the same reforms as other parts. (Laughter). Mr. Srinivasa Iyengar was also in aboriginal isolation. (Laughter). in suggesting that historical facts should not be taken note of. The speaker had great respect for historical research and it was on it that the policy of Government had been adopted finally. He asked the House in all seriousness to remember that he did not contend that all the restrictions were necessary. Questions of their modification must be raised with the local Government, but he did contend that this power of restriction in regard to these tracts was essential and he hoped that the House would not vote against need for such power.

The House divided and by fifty to forty votes passed the resolution as amended by Mr. B. Das for bringing about the withdrawal of the special laws from the Chota Nagpur Division districts of Angul Sambalpur and Santhal Parganas.

The House then rose for lunch.—A. P.

COMMISSION ON INDIAN BANKING.

MR. S. N. HAJI'S RESOLUTION.

NEW DELHI, Feb. 10.

Re-assembling after lunch, the Assembly considered the following resolution of Mr. Sarabhai N. Haji: This Assembly recommends to the Governor-General-in-Council that a Commission consisting of a majority of Indian members with an Indian chairman be appointed to investigate the present position of banking Institutions, facilities and conditions in India and make recommendations for their improvement and expansion with a particular reference to the provision to the adequate quantity and appropriate form of the capital of finance necessary for the development of industries and agriculture of India."

In moving the resolution Mr. Haji said his motion was on the lines of the resolution passed at the Indian Commercial Congress at Calcutta recently. Bank failures in India were not due to inefficiency of Indians. In 1919 Government had agreed to the appointment of a committee to enquire into industrial banking, but no action had been taken. Government do not seem to be keen on the enquiry. He would suggest to Government that recommendation or the external Capital Committee should be carried into effect. The time was ripe for the appointment of a committee. On the eve of the establishment of the reserve Bank it was opportune to institute an inquiry on the line suggested by the motion. The enquiry should be comprehensive. He spoke at length on the present banking conditions in India and emphasised the need for development.

Dr. Hyder, while expressing his sympathy with the mover of the resolution said that no investigation in regard to banking facilities would be complete until the report of the Agricultural Commission on the facilities of Agriculture, the premier industry of this country was available. Banking facilities depend, he said, largely on the prospects of agricultural development.

"The Royal Commission on Agriculture has nothing to do with this Assembly and this Assembly has nothing to do with that Commission", observed Mr. B. Das in supporting the resolution of Mr. S. N. Haji. Mr. Das said a committee should be immediately appointed to investigate into and recommend measures whereby agriculturists will be benefitted. Mr. Cocke next spoke. Mr. Cocke agreed with Dr. Hyder that the appointment of the Commission had better be put off till the report of the Agricultural Commission was published.

Mr. V. K. A. Ayyangar Finance Department Under Secretary in his maiden speech, said that the subject matter of the resolution was covered to a very considerable extent by the Currency Bill and the reserve bank bill both of which are pending consideration by the Home. The Reserve Bank Bill he said gave the fullest opportunities to develop banking facilities in India. Mr. Vidyasagar Pandya, Secretary Indian Bank, Madras, supported the resolution of Mr. Haji.

FINANCE MEMBER'S OPPOSITION.

Sir Basil Blackett referred to the loss incurred by India by unproductive use of indegnous capital. Commissions and Committees were no cheap things. The trouble about such committees was that their terms of reference are very vague. They had the Agricultural Commission which was covering some ground. It was impossible for Government to create banking habits. The Imperial Bank had done much to extend banking facilities with its numerous branches. During and after the war immense fillip was given in India to the habit of investment. Government had done much quietly to increase the habit of banking and investment throughtout the country. The external Capital Committee recommendation regarding extension of banking facilities had been considered by Government. His address to the Delhi University examined the subject of banking development. He would say the study of indegenous banking must be undertaken to an extent. Firms not working on European lines also afforded facilities. The first service of the Reserve Bank would be to compete the trend of connection between the Reserve Bank and other sources of facilities. He had also emphasised the importance of banking education. He said the Indian Institute of Bankers when it was established would be very helpful in this connection. The Government of India had circulated the local Government over the question of a survey of banking conditions. He was himself engaged in correspondence with a few interested in the research. The position of Government was that an enquiry should be helped, but the nature of that enquiry was one which was a different matter. Experts may have to be appointed. It was too early to determine the mode of enquiry. Government thought time was not yet for the appointment of a Committee.

In conclusion, Sir Basil Blackett said: "After discussion on the Reserve Bank Bill has taken place, after that reserve Bank has been brought into existence and after the Agricultural Commission has reported, then, speaking for Government, I can say that Government are most desirous that immediate steps should be taken by some means or others to make a searching enquiry into banking facilities or for improving them. In these circumstances, I hope this resolution will be withdrawn."

SIR PURUSHOTAMDAS' STATEMENT.

Sir Purushotamdas Thakurdas was the last speaker for the day. In the course of his speech, Sir Purushotamdas referred to the speech of the Home Member this morning, in which the latter presented a picture of a regulation having been passed in Santhal Parganas by Government fifty years back under which nobody was entitled to charge interest at more than two per cent. per month. That rate of interest the Home Member considered very reasonable.

Mr. T. Prakasam: For Backward Tracts.

Continuing, Sir Purushotamdas said: If 24 per cent. per annum is reasonable in backward tracts, I do not know what more Government considers reasonable in forward tracts. What is at the back of this resolution is that in the districts and in the rural parts, the interest the people pay should be levelled down and if anything can be done to see that the people save money so as to get interest instead of hoarding up, Government will have done some service. But from what I have noticed I can say that Government are not encouraging the people to give up hoarding.

INDIGENOUS BANKERS.

The speaker then referred to indigenous bankers like marwaris and said that in spite of the 125 years of banking system in India the service rendered by the indigenous bankers has been great. Therefore, any facilities that may be recommended by the Commission should not eliminate this system of indigenous banking. If any steps are taken to check the growing rate of interest, the purpose will be served. The Finance Member need not wait for the report of the Agricultural Commission or for the Reserve Bank organisation. Nor India can afford to have its system on the western lines. As it was five already the President adjourned the House till Monday morning.—Free Press.

BUSINESS FOR NNXT WEEK.

RAILWAY BUDGET ON 18TH.

NEW DELHI, Feb. 10.

The Legislative Assembly re-assembled to-day at eleven when discussion on non-official resolution was taken up. The attendance in the House was thin.

Sir Alexander Muddiman, leader of the House, first made a statement of business for the next week. He said that days alloted for Government business are the 14th, 16th and 18th instant. On the 14th a motion will be made that the Steel Protection Bill, as reported by the Select Committee, be taken into consideration and if that motion is passed a further motion will be made that the Bill be passed.

It is proposed to allow Monday the 14th and Wednesday the 16th for discussion of this motion. If time permits on Wednesday, the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act will be considered and discussion on the adjourned motion on supplementary grant for civil aviation will be resumed on the same day. On Friday the 18th the Railway Budget will be presented for non-official Bills and the House will not sit on Thursday the 17th as it is a public holiday or on Saturday the 19th.—Free Press.

MR. S. C. MITRA'S SEAT IN ASSEMBLY.

REPLY OF GOVT. TO MR. SINHA'S QUESTIONS.

NEW DELHI, Feb. 7.

In the Assembly to-day important questions were put by Mr. Kumar Ganganand Sinha regarding Mr. S. C. Mitra, Bengal detenue in Burma jail. He asked: Will the Government be pleased to state whether or not Mr. Satyendra Chandra Mitra, M.L.A., has been exempted from the obligation of taking the oath of allegiance to the crown; if so, by whom and how? Will the Government be pleased to lay on the table the correspondence, if any, that has passed between the Government of India and the Government of Bengal regarding the matter prior or posterior to the letter addressed to the Hon'ble Member by the Government of Bengal refusing him permission to take the oath; if not, why? Will his seat be declared vacant on that ground? Will his security money be refunded to him?

Mr. Graham, replying, said that the Legislative Assembly Electoral Rules do not permit of the granting of any exemption from the obligation of taking oath or affirmation of allegiance prescribed by rule 24 of those rules. There has been no correspondence between the Government of India and the Government of Bengal on that subject. The Government of India are not in a position to state what action will be taken by the Governor-General under Rule 25 of those rules and until the action is taken under that rule, the question of the forfeiture or the return of the deposit money under rule 12 does not arise. With your permission, Sir, I should like, before concluding my answer to this question, to correct a misstatement contained in my answer to Mr. Gaya Prasad Singh on the 1st Feb. I then stated that no application for permission to attend this House had been received by the Government of India from Mr. S. C. Mitra. That statement which was based on information supplied to me by the department concerned was, I regret to say, incorrect. A petition praying that he may be permitted to attend the inaugural meeting of the newly elected Indian Legislative Assembly and to be present at the Assembly meetings was forwarded to the Government of India on the 5th November 1926 by the Government of Burma and on the 24th November 1926 was sent by the Government of India to the Government of Bengal for disposal.

Good Health means Happiness

and no price can be too great to pay for a sound and healthy constitution.

DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT BROWN COD LIVER OIL

has been recommended for over 70 years by the leading Medical Authorities for Coughs, Colds, Diseases of the Throat and Chest,

DEBILITY AND ALL WASTING DISEASES.

This absolutely pure *natural* oil is invaluable for preventing Rickets and similar ailments in children, being rich in VITAMINS undestroyed by heating or admixture with other substances.

Sold in Imperial Half-Pints by all Chemists and Stores.

Sole Proprietors:

ANSAR HARFORD & CO., LTD.,
182, Grays Inn Road, London, W.C.1.

Beware of Fraudulent Attempts to Substitute Worthless Preparations

Has DENGUE MALARIA or TYPHOID *sapped your strength?*

WHEN fever, disease or sickness has sapped the strength, no other food is as beneficial as Quaker Oats. It is easy to digest, does not burden the stomach and has great reconstructive powers. It supplies liberal quantities of protein, mineral salts and vitamins required to build up the organism and add vigor to the body. Physicians everywhere recommend Quaker Oats for the convalescent.

Send for free copy of our Health Booklet giving valuable information on the care and feeding of infants, also cooking recipes.

Address
Representatives: MULLER & PHIPPS (India), Limited
Calcutta Bombay Madras Karachi Rangoon

Quaker Oats

No human hands have touched Quaker Oats 690

WONDERFUL NEW LAXATIVE
CURES CONSTIPATION

Never Gripes or Causes Pain.

GUARANTEED FREE FROM HARMFUL DRUGS.

EVERYBODY seems to be talking about Little Laxaliver Pills, the new vegetable Laxative medicine that is taking the place of harmful drugs and purgative salts. Certainly the Pills deserve attention for they have proved invaluable in cases of Dysentery, Sick Headache, Biliousness, Morning Sickness, Coated Tongue, Foul Breath, Complexion Troubles, Spots, Pimples and a host of other ailments due to sluggish liver and a constipated condition of the bowels.

DEWITT'S LITTLE LAXALIVER PILLS
Most Pleasant Laxative Liver Pill

Chemists are now selling Little Laxaliver Pills at the very moderate price of 14 annas per box, and when you consider that a box contains sufficient pills to last two or three months you will certainly not delay purchasing a supply. Every member of the family will benefit by taking Little Laxaliver Pills. They never gripe or cause the least pain and their purity is guaranteed for, being machine made and packed, they are never touched by hand until they reach you in the sealed package.

Let Saturday be "Laxaliver Day" and so keep well.

BOMBAY STOCKISTS:—NAROTAM GIRDHAR & Co., Jumma Masjid.

That needless pain.

Don't let it continue! That crippling pain in the back is gradually wearing you out. Why put up with such misery? Why not seek the cause?

Most likely, your kidneys are at fault. That dull, unceasing backache is often Nature's first warning of kidney complaint. Soon, other warnings follow, such as dizziness, headaches, urinary troubles, knife-like pains when you stoop or lift, nervousness, rheumatic twinges, gravel and dropsical swellings.

Neglected kidneys go from bad to worse, and there is risk of chronic kidney disease. Give help to your kidneys without delay. Use Doan's Backache Kidney Pills. This special kidney medicine is widely recommended for relieving, *and preventing*, kidney trouble. It has stood the test of public opinion for over fifty years. An occasional course of Doan's will save you from kidney disorder.

EFFECTS OF
OVER INDULGENCE
in food or drink, such as headache, lassitude, loss of appetite and nervous irritability can be removed promptly by

PHENALGIN
SOOTHES THE NERVES

This safe and certain remedy rapidly relieves the congested blood vessels and steadies the whole nervous system. It has no depressant after effects and can therefore be employed with the utmost confidence.

Supplied in bottles containing 36×5 gr. tablets by all chemists and stores, or direct from Anglo-French Drug Co. (Eastern) Ltd. P.O. Box 460 Bombay and P.O. Box 2139 Calcutta.

E. T. PEARSON & CO. LTD.
Manufacturing Chemists LONDON & MITCHAM, ENGLAND

WONDERFUL ANSWERS
to all queries regarding your future. Send your queries with birth time or time of writing the letter and we send you most accurate, striking and wonderful answers. For SIX queries Rs. 3. only. Janma Patrika Office, P.O. CHODAVARAM, Dt Vizagapatam (S. India).

BEEJBUND

If one Pill is taken two hours just before supper, restores manly power and gives vigour to the system. If taken for 3 days, positively removes Spermatorrhoea. If taken two bottles continuously, sure to remove Impotency.

ONE PHIAL OF 20 PILLS Rs. 2.
(V. P. Charges Extra.)

ARYA VAIDYASRAMAM
13 (H), Bairagimatam Street, Madras.

TESTIMONIAL.

Hon. Col. D. Dawespelly, Bart, B.A., M.D., LL.D., Ph. D., B.M.S., Principal, Electric Medical College, Madras, writes:—"Beej Bund" which I tried to several of my patients has given utmost satisfaction in completely eradicating all symptoms of impotency.

MORE THAN 90,000 CLIENTS HAVE HAD OUR WONDERFUL FORETELLING

Full Annual Life Reading of amazing accuracy with a wonderful delineation of life and character Re. 1. Five years' Life Reading Rs 2-8. Postage Extra. State time and date of birth or of writing the letter. Testimonials highest. A trial order will marvellously convince you. The KALINGA ASTROLOGICAL BUREAU, Vizianagram City, B. N. Railway.

A FLIRTING WIFE
IS COMING
TO
BOMBAY.

RAJPUTANA LETTER

PLIGHT OF THE BHILS

GRIEVANCES OF BIJOLIA PEASANTS

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

AJMER, Feb. 5.

The Minority Administration of Jaipur, British-ridden as it is, seems to have developed an extraordinary power of doggedness when once it has been seized upon by prejudice. The case in point is of a lady. She is the widowed mother of the minor chief of Sakhun. I have already reported how her legitimate wishes for her son's sound education, competent guardianship and mature marriage were flouted and her own allowances stopped. The poor woman, I understand, is consequently in distress. Recently she represented to the Council that the post of the Thikana Vakil which was vacant for the last six months might be given to Mr. Khairuddin who enjoyed her confidence. Needless to say that the request has been refused and the Thikana goes without representation.

THE BHIL COUNTRY.

Unrest seems to be showing its head once again among the Bhils and the Grassias inhabitaing the borderlands of the Mewar, Sirohi, Palanpur, Danta, Idar and Jodhpur States. The "Tarun Rajasthan" has received a joint manifesto signed by the leading Bhils and Grassias of these states, surveying the painful events of the year 1922 and the subsequent happenings. The manifesto alleges that bribery, extortion and oppression by some officials, the enhancement of the land revenue from twice to fourfold, and the exorbitant usury of the Saookars have made the lot of this poor community intolerable and is driving them to despair. The manifesto warns the authorities that unless timely investigations are made into the grievances of the Bhils and adequate relief provided, the discontent may manifest itself in some acute form in the near future.

INDEBTED RYOTS.

It is authoritatively learned from the Rajasthan Sewasangha office that the settlement results have been finally announced in Bijolia. It will be remembered that it was in this Jagir area that the peasants had successfully fought against oppression under the leadership of Mr. Pathik by means of a long and arduous compaign of Satyagrah—a fact mentioned by Mahatma Gandhi in the columns of "Young India." There seem to be considerable discontent among the peasants of Bijolia over the land rent fixed by Mr. Trench, the Revenue Settlement officer, who is a member of the "steel frame" and is, over since he led the expedition against the Kisans of Begoon, looked upon with awe by the cultivators all around. The rates announced are sure to cause distress to a large number by involving them into a considerable amount of arrears payable to the Thikana, particularly when it is remembered that according to recent investigations carried on by the Secretary of the Sewasangha the Bijolia Kisan is found to be in an average debt of one thousand rupees while his average income for the year does not exceed a couple of hundred rupees. This heavy indebtedness is due to several causes, the chief being the usury of the Sahukar accentuated by an absence of the law of limitation in the State and the extravagance of the cultivator on marriage and death ceremonies. To his credit, it must be admitted that the Bijolia Kisan has now methodical cut down the expenses of these ceremonies. It is up to the State authorities to provide adequate relief and protection to him against the wily moneylender by passing the law of limitation and declaring old transactions invalid.

In order to further lighten the economic burden on the Kisan, the "Tarun Rajasthan" suggests:—

(i). The average resulting from the retrospective operation of the new revenue rates be written off.

(ii). The Talwarbandi and the Kharlakar be abolished. The first of these is a heavy levy collected from the peasants on the occasions of the installation of the Chief. The second is a levy on grass and fuel.

(iii) A sum of Rs. 1,000 each be granted to the Kisan Panchayet education and medicine respectively. At present the Thikana which has an annual income from land revenue alone of about Rs. 50,000 spends a paltry sum of Rs. 360/ on the education of the Kisan and not a single pie on his health. Even the small amount of Rs. 240/ stipulated in the agreement of 1922 for the yearly distribution of medicine in the villages has not been expended and many have died for want of medical aid.

It is feared that unless opportune measures on the lines suggested above are taken to afford relief to the peasant in Bijolia, he may turn round and present a fresh problem, not easy of solution, to the authorities.

Reports are also appearing in local vernacular papers of indiscriminate prosecution of the Kisans in civil suits in the Jagir area of Begun. It is alleged that accounts are not carefully scrutinised and the capacity of the defendants to pay is not properly judged.

Another allegation is that some petty jagir officials even resort to night raids to attach property and stoop to partiality in putting it to auction.

The State should see that it does not suffer in reputation for the deeds of its men.

Lady Wheeler presided at a meeting of the Bihar and Orissa Council of the Women's Executive Committee.—A. P.

The Members of the Agricultural Commission visited the Hindu University and were shown round the Departments by the Pro-Vice-Chancellor.—A. P.

Another offer to PASSING SHOW Smokers!

CASSELL'S CONCISE ENGLISH DICTIONARY

Containing 512 pages, Cloth Bound. Always useful in any home. Unique for Cross Word Puzzles. Yours for 25 coupons from 50's tins or 120 coupons from 10's packets of PASSING SHOW Cigarettes.

BOOKS by such famous authors as:—Gilbert Frankau—Ethel M. Dell—H. G. Wells—Cosmo Hamilton—E. F. Benson—Elizabeth Bibesco.

Post Free. Duty Free. Direct from London.

PASSING SHOW
CIGARETTES

GOLDEN IN COLOUR—GOLDEN IN QUALITY

The more you try other cigarettes, the greater your experience, the more surely will you appreciate the quality of PASSING SHOW Cigarettes. Every day hundreds of men are trying PASSING SHOW, for the first time, and joining the thousands who prefer PASSING SHOW Cigarettes. They find in this cigarette qualities which are absent in others—for one thing they are

"Good Yesterday, Good To-day, Good To-morrow."

MADE IN LONDON
BY CARRERAS LTD.

List of books to choose from will be found enclosed in every packet or tin.

ANY ONE OF THESE BOOKS FOR 40 COUPONS FROM 50'S TINS, OR 200 COUPONS FROM 100 PACKETS OF PASSING SHOW CIGARETTES

CONFERENCE OF BENGALIS

RESOLUTIONS ABOUT THE BENGAL CLUB.

As already announced in the Press, the proposed conference of ex-members of the Bengal Club and others was held on Sunday at Parel, under the chairmanship of Mr. K. Banerjee, M.Sc., Notwithstanding the diverting attractions of the Saraswati Puja, the attendance was fairly large, amongst those present being Mr. N. P. Chatterjee, M.Sc., and Mr. B K. Roy, M.Sc., both of the Meteorological Observatory Colaba. The gathering was also graced by the presence of some members of the Bengal Club including Messrs. P. C. Das, ex-President of Bengal Union, B. K. Mitra and S. C. Das-Gupta, who attended as sympathisers and took active part in the deliberations. The following are the resolutions unanimously passed in the conference which lasted from 7 to 9 p.m.:

Resolved that,

This conference of the ex-members, non-members and some members of the Bengal Club strongly deprecates the careless management of the club affairs which has alienated a considerable number of its enrolled and prospective members.

This conference unreservedly condemns the undignified and uncharitable attitude of the Bengal Club in not inviting Mr. J. K. Bachaspati to join the Bijoya ceremony and the Saraswati Puja which are social functions subscribed to by the entire Bengalee community of Bombay and not exclusively by members of the Club.

(Moved and seconded by Messrs. S. G. Das Gupta and P. C. Das respectively, both members of the Bengal Club.)

Pending a wholesome change in this uncompromising and disgraceful policy of exclusion pursued by the Bengal Club, this conference appeals to every single member of the Bengalee community to dissociate himself from all social funcaions held under the auspices of the Club.

This conference feels that the exclusion of Mr. J. K. Bachaspati from such ceremonies is not an insult to him personally but to the entire Bengalee community as the expenses are borne by the latter.

The Chairman be requested to send copies of the above resolutions to the President of the Bengal Club, Parel and to the Press.

Eczema, Rashes
Sores & Eruptions
Soon Heal
when the Blood is cleansed with

Clarke's Blood Mixture

"In 3 weeks my face was entirely cleared."

Mr. Charles S. Abbott, of 28, Rendlesham Road, Clapton, London, England, writes:—"In July last I contracted a very bad attack of Barber's Rash. My face was covered with the sore places and was very painful and swollen. I attended a hospital for some time, undergoing electric treatment, etc., without any appreciable result. Then a member of the family persuaded me to try a bottle of Clarke's Blood Mixture. The first two bottles stopped all the discharge and the swelling vanished. In 3 weeks my face was entirely cleared and no trace of the complaint has ever reappeared."

Just as good for Abscesses, Ulcers, Bad Legs, Pile, Swollen Glands, Rheumatism & Gout

Profit by Mr. Abbott's Experience and
Start Cleansing Your Blood to-day

All Dealers—Sole Wholesale Agents for India, Burma and Ceylon: Messrs. O. ATHERTON & Co., Calcutta and Rangoon.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 11 April, 2017

INCREASE YOUR SALES

by advertising

in the BEST MEDIUM in Southern India

The Hindu.

The leading National Daily that commands the LARGEST circulation among the reading public in Southern India and Indian States. *Up-to-date in everything*, and it contains *special Sports cables which are exclusive features to "The Hindu."*

An Annual Supplement is also published every year at the time of the X'mas with useful information on all subjects, for reference at all times.

Subscription: Daily Edition Rs. 42 per annum.

Advertisement Rates on application to—

THE MANAGER, "THE HINDU" (Post Box 316), MADRAS.

READ

Bombay Chronicle

DAILY and SUNDAY

RETAIL PRICE

ONE ANNA

The "Daily" and "Sunday" Editions of the "Bombay Chronicle" can be obtained from any of the following Agents:—

AGRA—Mr. A. N. Takru
AHMEDABAD—Shah Surajmal Chunilal.
AHMEDNAGAR CAMP—Messrs. A. J. D'Souza and Co.
AKOLA—Mr. Madan Gopal.
AMRAOTI—Mr. M. S. Perkar.
BARODA—Chimanlal Himatlal Shah.
BAGALKOT—V. J. Parvatikar.
BELGAUM—Messrs. V. V. Brothers.
BHAVNAGAR—Mr Jethalal Kalianji Trivedi.
BHUSAWAL—Messrs. Sequeira & Sons.
BIJAPUR—Mr. P S Apte.
BROACH—Mr. H D Gulamhussein.
CAWNPORE—Mr. Dindayal Sharma.
DELHI—Messrs. R. K. Bros.
DHARWAR—Students' Own Book Depot.
DHOLA JN.—Mr. Dayaram Jivanram Bhatt.
DHULIA—Mr. V. A. Killedar.
GADAG—Mr. R E Asundi.
GODHRA—Mr. Jaswantal J. Pandya.
HUBLI—Mr. A M Dalvi.
HYDERABAD DN.—Mr. B V Muthanna.
HYDERABAD SIND—S. J. Co-operative Society.
INDORE CITY—Messrs. B. Warune and Co.
JALGAON—Mr Vishnu Ganesh Bhave.
JAMNAGAR—Mr. Jethalal P Bhagat
JODHPUR—Mr Kishora Lal.
JUNAGADH—Mr Maganlal K Parekh.
KARACHI CANTT.—Standard Book Stall.
KOLHAPUR—Mr. B T Luktuke.
KIRKEE—Messrs. La Croix & Co.
LONAVLA—Lonavla Co-operative Society.
NAGPUR—Mr D S Marulkar.
NASIK—Mr B K Mithagargkar.
PRANTIJ—Mr Shah Ratilal Keshavlal.
POONA—Messrs. La Croix and Co.
POONA CANTTS.—Messrs. La Croix and Co.
POONA CITY—Opp. Vishram Bag,—Messrs. Kelkar and Bros.
236, Budhuwarpeth—Messrs. L. V. Saptarshi.
497, Budhuwarpeth—Messrs. Abdul Kadar, Ebhramjee.
RAIPUR—Mr A T Bose.
RAJKOT CITY—Messrs. Dave Vyas & Co.
RATNAGIRI—Mr D G Mukadam.
SANGLI—Mr S A Kulkarni.
SATARA—Mr. G. K. Kanitkar.
SECUNDERABAD—Mr B V Muthanna.
SURAT—Mr. G. A. Kaji.
THANA—Mr Laxman R Purohit.
WARDHA—Mr M B Deshpande.

ALSO

All The Railway Station Book Stalls

OF

Messrs. A. H. WHEELER & Co.,

AND

Messrs. HIGGIN BOTHAMS, Ltd.

The Heart of a Watch

Just as the heart pumps the blood through the human body, so the escapement controls the power generated by the mainspring and transfers it into elements of time through the medium of the balance-wheel.

It took many generations of scientists to bring the escapement to its present perfection, and its adaption to small watches, such as our MINIATURE "H," calls for the highest technical skill.

Catalogue FREE

WEST END WATCH Co.

BOMBAY & CALCUTTA

MINIATURE "H"

18-ct Gold-Rs. 100.

GUARANTEED TIME-KEEPER.

Depilatory Soap

Its application removes all hair painlessly from any part of the body leaving no mark whatsoever. Can safely be used even to the tenderest part.

Price:—1 Cake 6 as.
3 cakes Re. 1.
12 cakes Rs. 3.

AGENTS WANTED EVERYWHERE.

For terms apply to:—

BAGBAZAR CHEMICAL WORKS,

14, Lakshmi Dutt Lane, Baghbazar, Calcutta

NEW YEAR NUMBER

THE INDIAN REVIEW

JANUARY CONTENTS

SPECIAL ARTICLES

THE WORKING OF THE REFORMS
By The Hon. Sardar Jogendra Singh
A VICEROY UNBENDS
By the Hon. Mr. T. E. Moir, C.S.I.
ALL EYES ON THE "GOOD HOPE"
By Dr. Sir Devaprasad Sarvadhikary
INDIANISATION AND THE ANGLO-INDIAN PROBLEM. By Rev. H.Y. Necker
THE GAUHATI SESSION
By Dr. B. Pattabhi Sitaramayya
SOUTH INDIAN MEMORIES
By Mr. Frank Noyce, I.C.S., C.S.I.
SWAMI SHRADDHANANDA
By Mr. G. A. Chandavarkar, B.A.
WORLD EVENTS
By Dr. A. J. Saunders, M.A.
THE JAPANESE COMPETITION IN INDIA
By Mr. C. C. Javeri, B.A. (Cantab.)
INDIAN WOMEN
By Miss S. V. Rao

ALSO VIEWS ON

HINDU-MUSLIM ENTENTE
By Khan Bahadur Sheikh Abdul Qadir
THE DEFENCE OF INDIA
By Sir P. S. Sivaswami Aiyer
THE FAILURE OF DYARCHY
By Mr. S. Srinivasa Iyengar

CONGRESS & CONFERENCES.

As in previous years this Number contains a succinct account of the proceedings of the Congress, the Federation, the Muslim League, the Christian Conference, the Hindu Sabha, the Ceylon Congress and other gatherings.

GANDHI'S AUTOBIOGRAPHY.

Another instalment of Mahatma Gandhi's Autobiography which has been appearing in this Review since March 1926 is published.

ILLUSTRATIONS.

This Number is profusely illustrated, with the portraits of the late and present Emperor and Empress of Japan and of the Presidents of the Congress and the various Conferences. There are no less than 24 portraits in all.

PRICE 8 (EIGHT) ANNAS.

This (the January) Number is given free to all those who enrol themselves as subscribers for the current year by paying Rs. Five, One year's subscription in advance V.P.P's. will not be sent. Send M.O. for Rs. 5 or cheque for Rs. 5-4 as.

G.A. NATESAN & Co. George Town, Madras.

Free! Absolutely Free!!

To purchasers of our Tara lever 18ct. Rolled Gold Lever Pocket Watch with stamped Guarantee of five years on the dial we give our "c" Regd. Timepiece free. Price of Pocket Watch Rs. 5 only.

WRITE NOW:

THE ENGLISH EMPORIUM,

P. B. 105, MADRAS.

SALE!

33% REDUCTION

Upto 31st January 1927
on the under noted price.
Silver Pocket Watch Rs. 18.
„ Wrist „ „ 18.
These watches are of handsome finish cases, 15 Jewels, Lever movement, very neat in appearance, keyless, action adjusted in two positions. Really it is a masterpiece of construction.

ANYTHING and EVERYTHING
in
WATCHES, CLOCKS, TIME-PIECES
and
ROLLED GOLD JEWELLERY
at exceptionally cheap rates.

VICTOR WATCH Co.,

Empire Building, Hornby Rad, BOMBAY.

The opportunity to extend your Business will be afforded to you by

'Swarajya'

The most popular daily published both in English and Tamil (Vernacular). By advertising in it you will find a

"MARKET"

for your wares and manufactures in

"SOUTH INDIA"

including the Indian States Mysore, Travancore and Cochin.

For Rates and particulars please write to

Manager, Swarajya,
Broadway, Madras.

COTTON TELEGRAPHIC INFORMATION SERVICE

(Established under the guidance of Sheth Vrijlal Ranchoordas.)

New York Futures

NEW YORK FUTURES and LIVERPOOL quotations from the opening Market to closing with time to time fluctuations and our Agent's opinion (Dharna) and other informations, are being daily received at this Bureau and furnished to the clientele at the earliest by express telegrams to any part of India.

NEW YORK CLOSING FUTURES CAN BE WIRED AFTER 2.15 A.M. after midnight on RECEIPT OF OUR SPECIAL CABLE.

We can also furnish promptly all important information about local cotton markets as per our client's instructions on commission.

We can execute forward transactions and sell ready cotton in Bombay Market.

For commission rates, deposit terms, and other particulars please write to:—

THE MANAGER,

Cot. Tel. Inf. Service.

Opp. Central Telegraph Office,
375, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

Tel. Add. "COMEALONG."
Tel. Nos. 23877, 23044.

To-day! Same boy 13 years ago.

Age 18.

Age 3. Before Virol.

Age 3. After Virol.

CYRIL D. COLSTON.

Once a hopeless case

DOCTOR'S REPORT

3rd January, 1925

"In 1912 I made a report on the case of Cyril L. Colston, then of 13, Stoney Lane, Sparkbrook, Birmingham, as being a very striking example of the beneficial effects of VIROL in certain forms of malnutrition in children. Some rather remarkable photographs showing the boy 'before' and 'after' the addition of VIROL to his diet accompanied the report. Having regard to the very extraordinary condition of extreme emaciation shown in the 'before' photograph, it is of considerable interest to find that, at the age of 18, he is a normal healthy young adult, showing no trace of the period of strain to which his organism must have been subjected at the time of his illness at the age of 3.

An Extraordinary Recovery

"I enclose recent photographs for your inspection. It is to be noted that he is of average build and that his muscular system is well developed. He is mentally alert and his school life was quite normal. He gained several distinctions in athletics, and for one year held the swimming championship of his school. He is now engaged in the business of watchmaking, and is, I understand, a clever workman.

'Nothing less than a miracle'

"I need hardly say that his parents are highly delighted with the result, which they describe as nothing less than a miracle.

"From a medical point of view the case has been of considerable interest to me. I am fully satisfied that VIROL was the factor which enabled him as a child not only to turn the corner successfully in a very serious illness, but in subsequent years of development (during which he never ceased to take VIROL), enabled him to build up a healthy body and save him a reserve of power and energy sufficient to compete successfully in athletics and to win a swimming championship." (*Signed*) ——, M.D.

VIROL

School Children need VIROL

40 million prescribed portions of Virol were given in 3,000 Hospitals and Clinics last year because of its remarkable influence on growing tissues.

VIROL LTD., HANGER LANE, EALING, LONDON, W.5, ENGLAND.

SAVE YOUR VALUABLES.

Can you afford to take chances on the safety of your valuable papers when you can have absolute safety for them in our SAFE DEPOSIT VAULT for only Rs. 20 a year?

Our great Vault provides a place of perfect security and renders the care and anxiety of watching and guarding valuables unnecessary.

For further particulars write to—

THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

Printed and published for the "Bombay Chronicle" Company Limited, by SORAB PALLONJI KAPADIA, and edited by SYED ABDULLAH BRELVI at the "Bombay Chronicle" Press, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.